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From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

indulge the thought, that they are not friendly, American Union makes no discount from the and yet they write just as one would expect prices stated in catalogue; the Methodist Book if their facts are right, they are so stated some-

more or less, when reading communications in Is this fair? Is it the work, I do not say of our papers on the above and related topics, has friendship, but of candor? I know the difference ing an article on "Methodist Books," published it is considerable in regard to the dictionary, of "Martyn." Who Martyn is I do not know.

I suppose him to be a Methodist preacher. Yet, duced, and it is peculiarly unfair to state these were I disposed to injure, by writing, the sale as the basis of a comparison of our books with and circulation of Methodist books, I know not those of the American Union, for the reason that how I could more effectually accomplish my pur-pose than by writing as he has done. Take the usual prices of the books of the Union, as they following sentences: "The catalogue of our are with ours. If Martyn, or any one else books is a rich one, but the books are not out would make a fair comparison of our books with among the people. And this is not because the those of the Union, let him select those bookspreachers will not circulate them, but simply be- there are a dozen or more of them-which are cause the people will not buy them, they are so high priced." "Many a man has purchased a book of the Tract Society's colporteur, not because he cared much about it, but because it low their usual standard of prices, is a question was so cheap he could not well refuse it." "The which, perhaps, only the gentlemen who have complaint of which we speak lies to some ex- the management of this business can satisfactotent against our Sabbath School library books, rily answer. An uncandid mind might suspect but more against the books of our general cata- it to have been done to serve some such purpose logue." "Our books for Sabbath School instruc- as Martyn has made of it. The probable reation are of a price, when compared with others, son, however, is this: The Union publishes but which, in the country, to a large extent, keeps one series of question books. The price of these them out of our schools. There is no reason was ten cents, as was the price of the Bible Dicwhy we should pay ten or twelve cents for ques- tionary a dollar. But having long since, by extion books, when the American Sunday School tensive sales, sunk the plates of both, they can Union furnishes equally as good for six cents. afford to put them down to present prices. If For our Bible Dictionary we must pay eighty-five cents, when the Union Bible Dictionary, others will be patient, the time may come when containing more matter, is furnished for forty- the Book Concern, for a like cause, may put dollar, while the average price of all other church to a price equally low, as those of the Union, at music books is not over sixty-two and a half least to a very low price, even though we have cents. We mention these not as the greatest several series of question books. instances, but only as specimens of the whole of As to our music book, the only other instance

writes thus? and if he is not puzzled for an an- book is not high, when compared with them, swer, it will be strange indeed. For, supposing the size, type, materials, and binding being conthe statements to be true, what good could any friend to the publishing interest of the M. E. Martyn says, "It is a fact, that among other coming General Conference, he might draw them to the fact that the children of other denoming in the form of a memorial to that body. All nations are wiser than the children of Methgood any lover of Methodism can expect to ac- and publish them in their newspapers, for the complish by spreading these complaints before purpose of spreading these complaints widely before the public. On the contrary, they uni-

have been to ascertain whether his facts are denominational institutions. I honor them for right? Is he sure, for example, that "our books it. Some of our brethren seem to suppose are not out before the people, not because the that Methodism has grown so strong that preachers will not circulate them, but simply be- can afford to be pitted, not only against the cause the people will not buy them, they are so world, her old antagonist, but also against high priced?" How, then, shall we account for herself. But if she sustains the unequal, and, it, that very many of our preachers sell annually I may add, unnatural strife, she must be enseveral hundred dollars' worth of our books, and dowed with an extraordinary tenacity of life. to say nothing of that at Cincinnati, amounted, divided against itself cannot stand." last year, according to the exhibit of the agents, to over \$200,000? Some of the people, it would whole matter of our books must come before seem, must have bought them. And, it is a re- the next General Conference, and it is to be markable fact, that those who sell and circulate hoped that they will devote to it the attention the most books complain the least, either of it deserves. If they can devise any measure by their price, or of the unwillingness of the people which our books can be safely cheapened, they to buy them. The lot of Martyn, it is to be will, undoubtedly, perform a good work, and it

Martyn's neighborhood, and elsewhere, complain provide for necessary increase of capital, I do of the high price of our books, and refuse to buy think that a wider spread would be given to them, is it at all to be wondered at, while Meth- our literature, and that without any damage to odist preachers try to persuade them that the the worn out preacher. books are high priced, and that "equally as good" books can be obtained elsewhere at a much less cost? Is it not likely that Martyn may find an explanation of the unwillingness of the people to buy our books when offered by him-if, indeed, he ever offers them-in his

adroitness in the art of persuasion? It is not strange that when Martyn, and those who think with him, would convince the people On the morning of the 20th inst., a company that our books "are so high priced," they should of about 350, men, women and children, found at once compare them with the books of the themselves passing pleasantly down the Penob-American Tract and Sunday School Unions. scot on board a steamer, which landed them all They probably know too much of the book world in safety at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the beautiful and to attempt any comparisons with the books of quiet village of Bucksport. establishments which, like our own, are sustained, not by voluntary contribution, in whole of Col. Henry Little, of this city, the company or in part, but solely by the proceeds of their marched directly to the hill on which is situated own sales. In justice, however, to the Amerithe new and substantial building of the East ican Sunday School Union, I ought to say that Maine Conference Seminary. it is sustained to but a trifling extent, if at all, Dashing forward in the most gallant and spirby voluntary contributions. Hence, with it the ited manner, the company surrounded and filled Methodist Book Concern declines no fair com- the building, every room, without the least reparison. But the case is very different with the sistance on the part of the goodly citizens of the American Tract Society. It receives large contributions annually, and can put its books at cost, or below cost, or, if so disposed, can bestow worth are taken, 2,000 pages for a dollar.

any such comparison as that instituted by Mar- among us, but not a stranger to Methodism, nor tyn. He says, "There is no reason why we to the subject of education. His thoughts on should pay ten or twelve cents for question books, while the American Sunday School Union furnishes equally as good for six cents. For our manner as to convince us that we had secured Bible Dictionary we must pay eighty-five cents, the "right one." May God and the church suswhen the Union Bible Dictionary, containing tain him in his responsible and arduous work! more matter, is furnished for forty-five cents."

Sunday School books generally, are higher than | labor of love in making so ample arrangements | the consternation of the French within the garthose of the American Union, but that "the whole of our books" are higher than-I know DEAR DOCTOR :- I am at a loss to know why not what, unless it be-all other books. This it is that of the few who feel moved to write is certainly making a strong case. No wonder about Methodist books, or the Book Concern, so Martyn invokes the special attention of the Genlarge a proportion write in the spirit and style of eral Conference to this business. But he will persons not friendly to these great interests. It please observe two things in regard to these inwill, perhaps, not do to say, or even seriously to stances. 1st, They are not plainly stated. The

them to write if they were not. They misstate Concern does make a discount—fifteen per cent. facts, not for—as zealous friends might be liable on Sunday School books, thirty per cent. for facts, not for—as zealous friends might be liable on Sunday School books, thirty per cent. for to do—but against our publishing interest; or, cash, twenty on time, on books of the general catalogue. Yet Martyn puts all down at the times as to have all the effect of positive mis- price stated in catalogue—a price at which the Methodist Book Concern sells only to retail pri-This embarrassment, which I have often felt, vate customers, never to schools or preachers. recently been rather painfully revived, on read- is small in relation to Sunday School books, but in Zion's Herald of July 30th, over the signature which belongs to the general catalogue. 2d,

"Our music book is marked at one down our question books and dictionary, if not

mentioned by Martyn, I will only say, that he is Now, let any one read these statements, and probably mistaken as to the average price of all then ask himself the question, who is this that

Church propose to himself in thus parading them denominations, more denominational reading, before the public? It would be very proper, in and books of their own publication, are circusuch a case, to write to the agents, who have, to lated than among us. And this is almost ensome extent, the control of this matter, or, if one tirely owing to the cheapness of their books." should specially desire to get his views before the But may it not also be owing, in part, at least, this would be proper enough, and no one could odism? They do not complain about their land. Such we enjoyed as we floated mile after into a space one third smaller. This, condenstake any reasonable exception to it. But what books, especially do they not write articles, wholly unable to perceive.

But was Martyn as careful as he ought to prudent men, to sustain and build up their own that the sales of the Book Concern at New York, We ought to remember who has said, "A house

feared, has not fallen in very pleasant places. | they should resolve to strike down all profit, But, admitting that some of the people in beyond what is necessary to meet expenses, and

METHODIST.

For the Herald and Journal. EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

Excursion from Bangor—Bucksport—Opening Services
—Rev. L. L. Knox—Return—Men Wanted—Money
Wanted.

them as gifts. With this the Book Concern pre- seemed to say, "we are glad to see you." About tends not to compete; nor does any other con- an hour was spent in examining the premises, cern, so far as I know, in the land. Yet, gazing upon the beautiful oaks which surround strange as it may seem, the Methodist Book the building, wondering at the picturesque scen-Concern sells tracts, properly so called, at a less ery—the winding river at your feet—Mt. Waldo price than the American Tract Society—the lat- in the West—Blue Hill in the South—hills in ter giving 1,500, the former, when five dollars' all directions-vessels, steamboats, &c., all forming an enchanting view, a grand scene for But, to return to the American Sunday School the pencil; and then the opening services of the Union. I said the Methodist Book Concern de- East Maine Conference Seminary commenced. clines no fair comparison with that Union; yet it does decline, and with good reason deprecate Knox, the Principal. Bro. Knox is a stranger

The services were closed, and the vast congre The inference from these instances seems very gation were invited to the tables tastefully arnatural, namely, that our books of Sunday School ranged under the wide spreading oaks, and covinstruction are higher than those of the American ered with the substantials of life. Each helped Union. But Martyn seems to have intended a himself in his own way, and all seemed to be enwider inference. For after having added another tirely happy and highly gratified. Much praise instance, to which we shall advert presently, he is due the good friends of Bucksport for their says: "We mention these, not as the greatest unwearied efforts to make the day interesting, and instances, but as specimens of the whole of our to provide for those who were present from the books." We are to infer, then, not only that surrounding towns. Especially were the comour books of Sabbath School instruction, or our pany from Bangor indebted to them for their eye flashing and every heart beating with hope, forts of his pencil.

tive homes about 7 o'clock.

fallen—the mighty are passing away. The heart grew sad, especially as our honored Olin had just left us. Who shall fill the places of the mighty dead? Where are our young men? they run." It sends a thrill of life into the dying they run." They must be searched out, and pressed into our man, and concentrating all his power, he shouts institutions of learning. Our seminary has ta- "Who runs?" When they tell him it is the foe, ken its place among the rest-a star in the east. he sinks in death with the words lingering upon Brethren, shall it be dim and obscured by clouds, his lips, "I die contented." And this is the moral greatness?

We have men to whom God has given more of the artillery ranged upon the walls of the citthan they need of this world's goods-had it not adel shall vomit forth their smoke and flame. been for the Methodist church they now might have been vagabonds, if not utterly and eternaloffering to God. But my sheet is full.

H. C. TILTON.

For the Herald and Journal.

SKETCHES BY THE WAY. nlight-Quebec-Wesleyan Chapel-Governor's

Garden—Citadel—Plains of Abraham—Associations— Rev. C. DeWolfe—Montmorenci—Brother in Distress

willingly to permit the reflection of the smiling who knows him well, the old man replied, "Dequeen on the placid surface! The trembling Wolfe! why sir, when nature made DeWolfe, stream seems rejoicing in fear lest the silver she rolled her sleeves up to the shoulders!" their dark outlines, looming up within the deep cerulean arch fringing so delicately the oval scene! Sunlight affords us a rich landscape of grave geleve establisht lalle as in the landscape of some 9 miles through a detached village of low scene! Sunlight affords us a rich landscape of French, brought us to the place. gay colors-starlight lulls us in a soothing, be- After a visit to Niagara, this cataract at first the St. Lawrence is so beautiful! so very beau- feet, nearly an hundred more than at Niagarasmooth, wide river-the tall, waving forests- ried. the rich, fertile plains—the rugged, massive mountains, all baptized in the undimmed light of a full moon, presents a sight rivalling fairy land. Such we exceed as we first all the distance it is compressed by projecting rocks mile down the smooth water. But the sun is struggling in the east, the red skirts of his flow- and increases wonderfully the effect.

is no other Methodist church within 40 miles.

The chief attractions of Quebec are its immense fortifications, its delightful scenery and rizontal rainbow fringing with its harmoniou extreme elevation gives a wide scope and varied but it is too distant to reveal the charms a minute beauty to the scene. Within this garden is a examination develops.

vated around it, yet its associations render it a enjoyment. spot of intense interest. Here is the same wide

for their special accommodation. It is certain rison as the morning light revealed the dangerthat these marked expressions of kindness made ous proximity of the hated foe, the resolve of all feel a deeper interest in each other's welfare. the brave Montcalm as he sweeps his men from Each having satisfied the demands of nature, the citadel and deploys his concentrated forces in about two hours and thirty minutes were spent the line of battle. Now the deadly conflict bein rambling about town, over to the fort, greet-ing friends, or resting; then at 4 o'clock we trembling earth with the dead and dying—the started for home. The day and evening were sword of Wolfe is pointing onward as he urges delightful. On the way the company talked, his men to victory; a ball enters his body but sung, looked upon the varied and beautiful scenery, and finally reached the city and their respec- conceals the wound lest his friends shall be alarmed, but a third sweeps him from his horse And as the writer sat in his study thinking of the scenes of the day, he thought of the past.

The fathers are gone—many great ones have rages hotter and fiercer—he is fast failing—the

or shall it rise to the first magnitude, and attract a host to the heavens of intellectual and this is the earth that bore that noble frame and drank in his blood! Poor Wolfe! would a Our agent is in the field—he works not for nobler victory had been thine, over the foe that hire, but for God and his church. If any man grasped thee then! A contemptible little coarse in our Conference can do this work earnestly, shaft marks the spot, bearing the simple inscrip-successfully, and correctly, he can. The time tion "Here died Wolfe, victorious, Sept. 13th, is come when the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1759." Long may it be ere the quiet of the East Maine must assume a high and determined plains of Abraham shall be disturbed by similar events. Long may it be ere the black mouths

We were fortunate in making the acquaintance of the Methodist clergyman in Quebec, ly lost. Let them come forth now, and make an Rev. C. DeWolfe. This gentleman we found extremely affable and obliging, affording us every facility in his power to ensure our gratification. I never met a more perfect specimen of an entire man than this same courteous brother-he is perfectly at home at all times and under all circumstances. He is a preacher of the first order, a Christian of the highest tone, and a thorough Methodist. His full, generous heart, keen per--Lunatic Asylum-Champlain-Plattsburg-Bur- ception, continual vivacity without any compromise of dignity, overflow of good humor without Moonlight on the water! how soft the rays- a descent to familiar common places, combine to how solemnly beautiful the sight. The clouds render him one of the most agreeable acquaintances are so delicately tinged, and appear to part so imaginable. Speaking of him to Father Taylor, charm should depart-and the shores too, with With such excellent company we proceeded to

witching dream of beauty—but the moon pro-duces a soft monochrome, not rough and unfin-careful inspection will recall much to admire. ished, but charmingly perfect. The scenery on The water falls perpendicularly a distance of 240 tiful. There is such a combination of all the but the body of the stream is much smaller, and elements, and they harmonize so perfectly. The consequently the mass is more broken and va-

ing robe precede his fiery step, and his smile Almost all the front of the precipice over which reveals to us Quebec. For the first time we see the river plunges is rough and broken, so that a city surrounded with walls. How strange it the thin stream is almost immediately crushed is to pass through a narrow gateway guarded by in its descent. At the curve of Niagara and for a huge man armed with an enormous musket, some distance down, the water is smooth, and to enter a city. And when we are in there, how moves with solemn grandeur; here it at once many strange sights greet our eye! Numberless falls in the most fanciful designs-now wreathmilk carts drawn by harnessed dogs are passing ing itself in snowy garlands around some dark through the streets, their unwashed proprietors projection of the rock, then falling gracefully lolling lazily behind-the unsightly caleche is in long, fleecy robes-now adorning the whole dashing at most alarming speed through the nar-row causeway, heedless of all unfortunate pe-destrians. The small stores filled with jabber-melting away in a thin dreamy vapor, into which ing Frenchmen, present a scene of confusion the sunlight steals like a holy thought in a pure completely bewildering after leaving the sweet heart. The surface at the base is not disturbed repose of the river. Quebec boasts of but one as at Niagara; the water is so broken in its exrespectable hotel, so a traveller is spared the tended fall that it scarcely provokes an ordinary vexation resulting from the competition of rival commotion below. A very few feet from the cat proprietors. A hearty breakfast, received with aract and the river is as smooth as a mirror an excellent appetite, prepared us for a survey of The first view is obtained from a point above the the city. We first visited the churches, but Falls. It is fearful to stand upon this little rock found them quite inferior to those of Montreal. not more than a foot square, with nothing to The cathedrals are quite ordinary, both in exte- support you but a crooked, slender twig, and rior and interior appearance. The Wesleyan gaze directly down 250 feet without an inter-Chapel is built after the style of the one in Mon- vening object to the surface beneath! The first treal, but is not so large. Still it is the most sensation is startling, but the charms of the place commodious Protestant church in the city; it soon absorb all fear, and you are almost inclined will comfortably seat over 1200 persons. There to leap from your position into the pure bosom thrilling associations. From the Governor's tints the vapor robes of the cataract queen. A garden a magnificent view of the river and sur- more full and perspective view is obtained from rounding country is presented to the eye. The the opposite bank nearer the mouth of the river,

plain monument, raised to the memory of Mont- A good brother from New York, who accom calm and Wolfe, with the simple inscription of companied us in our visit to these Falls, was so their names. Having obtained a pass from the terrified at the first look from the little rock that very polite superintendent, we entered the cita- he immediately withdrew to the neighboring del on Cape Diamond, second to none in the shade to compose his shattered nerves. During world except that of Gibraltar. Its fortifications the moments of his retirement we proceeded are so stupendous and complicated, one would without his knowledge to the opposite side of suppose nothing short of a miracle could give a the river. After the lapse of an hour we revictory over its strength. Thirteen hundred turned, and found the poor brother in the utmos soldiers are constantly garrisoned within its consternation, straining his vision with the great-walls. Almost their whole time is spent in passes est perspicacity to discover our mangled remains ing through the exercises of the march and drill. upon the rocks beneath, under the liveliest ap-One of these served us as a guide; he entered prehension we had taken the speediest route t freely into conversation, seemed heartily tired of the bottom! The ghost of Hamlet's father his life, and longed for an exchange for other oc- never startled that disconsolate youth more than cupation. He said his wages were one shilling did our living appearance the poor wo-begone per day, with which he was obliged to supply concentration of dismay we found investigating himself with food, clothing, and all the necessary the distant rocks! The return ride affords articles he required. He was obliged to remain charming view of Quebec. The houses of the in the service four years, at the expiration of city are roofed with polished tin, and the rays of which he would be entitled to a pension of the same amount the rest of his life; his dull eyes pearance of a flashing sea of molten gold. We fairly snapped when we told him of the good stopped a few moments to visit the Canadian wages and comfortable homes of the States. I Lunatic Asylum, under the superintendency of should'nt wonder if that man would desert. Dr. Douglass. It is much after the style of our Commanding the entire width and sweep of the own at Worcester, but with not as extended acriver, it would be next to impossible for an ene- commodations. We were particularly interested my's vessel to pass this citadel.

A mile's ride from the walls brought us to the of dirty grey hair, who insisted with the utmost in one portly inmate, with a wonderful profusion plains of Abraham, the noted battle ground. There tenacity on being regarded as the monarch of s nothing remarkably inviting in this place of it- Britain. Of course we very willingly awarded self-everything is extremely dull and unculti- to him all royal honors and left him in their full

Quebec and its environs form one of the most field that vibrated with the shock of artillery delightful places a stranger from the States can and the heavy tread of armed men. This is the visit. The contrast between it and our own earth that was crimsoned with a baptism of hu- cities is much greater than in any other place man blood. This is the air, pure and still now, that once quivered with the impassioned cries of bath in this city, we bade adieu to our good dying men. These are the same banks, rocky friend DeWolfe, and proceeded up the river on and precipitous, up which the sturdy hosts had our way home. The next morning found us on climbed, their young and gallant leader cheering the placid waters of Lake Champlain, surrounded their hearts for the desperate attempt. The whole scene seemed painted again before our lawns. There are many scenes of interest in eyes. We could imagine the hosts of Britain this famed lake—scenes to fill an artist's soul

lovely in its repose, it hardly appears possible it could ever have been disturbed by the din of war and made the scene of human slaughteryet here the pure lake was ensanguined from the hearts of men-here, above the rattle of the drum and the roar of the cannon, rose the fearful shricks of the wounded and dying. Little would one suppose in gazing on the silver Saranac, that its pure bosom was made the grave of the slaughtered in war! May the loveliness

that now abides there never be again disturbed. Burlington is beautifully situated, on the margin of the lake. It is considered a fine place, and no doubt is, but to my eye everything seemed wrong side up. I have been accustomed to live on the west side of water, to see the sun rise upon its surface; but here it is just the reverse, and it disturbed the whole order of my associations to see land where water ought to be, and the sun going down the wrong way, about as it would a man to view a landscape standing on his head! It really appeared to me that old Sol had made a great mistake, and was hastily retra-

cing his steps to get up on the other side. On the road from Burlington to Bellows Falls. we were carried at the rate of 9 miles in 11 minutes, and again 3 miles in 3 minutes, including the necessary delay in starting and stopping! I almost fancied myself in the man trap, referred to, beside the Falls, with the rope broken. If our friends want a good view, a good dinner, and a good landlord to give it to them, let them pay a visit to the Island House at Bellows Falls—

they'll not be disappointed.

And now, my kind good readers, you who live away down by the sea side amid the white sands that line the shores, or you who are housed up in the city amid an eternity of plaster, brick and mud, let me invite you to a ride from the goodly city of Boston to Bellows Falls. Look around you every moment of the time, and my word for it, you will see more beauty in this single feature of old Massachusetts' phiz, than you ever dreamed she possessed in her whole counte-

But we are at home; what a sweet word! How many visions of tenderness rise before us at that name; how much of a mother's love, a father's care, a sister's fondness, and a brother's affection blend in that sound! how many nearer associations yet than these hallow some homes.

There, of all the world beside, can be found a full, disinterested affection. There only can the heart disburden itself of its load of joys, and griefs, and fears, with the assurance of a true sympathy. There only, is there no cold looks and ungenerous suspicions and unkind misconstructions to disturb the soul's quiet. Home! ah, in that word is all of earth the heart can crave-joy, love, repose, heaven! Would that

For the Herald and Journal.

SOMETHING OF "DOWN EAST."

public some of his interesting discoveries, permit and profitable occasion. Several preachers were me to say a few things about what I have seen able to testify to the power of God to save from and learned in a late tour "Down East." Though it is somewhat difficult to give the Though it is somewhat difficult to give the boundaries of this noted country, it may do to thing was especially deplored at this meeting,

This is the county town of Washington County. The village is situated on the Machias river, about twelve miles from its mouth, and has a population of about 1000. It is at the head of navigation, and vessels of four or five hundred tons ascend to this point at high water. Sawing and shipping of lumber, with some ship building, constitute the principal business of the place. The external appearance of the court house would seem to say they had not sufficient business to pay for keeping it in repair; and I was happy to learn that the jail had but three inmates. The village has every appearance of thrift. The people are intelligent, refined and enterprizing, though the stringent but rational "Liquor Law" of Maine has not yet driven all rum barrels from the place. They are kept, however, as I was informed, only by a few sons of Ireland. They have also some noble sons of Temperance, who it is hoped will triumph over these sons of Ireland.

The Congregationalists and Catholics have each a house of worship, and the Methodists have one nearly completed. Our people here, like those of many other places, have long been embarrassed for want of a suitable house in which to worship. During the past year, encouraged by the liberal donation of a beautiful site from Nathan Longfellow, Esq., a friend, not of the church, through the unce sing efforts of their pastor, Rev. R. Walker, and some little assistance from friends abroad, they succeeded in nearly finishing a fine church. They now worship in the vestry, but are hoping to move into the body of the house in a few weeks. Bro. Tupper, their present pastor, has entered upon his labors with love, zeal, faith and hope; and if he is as persevering in his efforts for a laboring church as to persuade the "stranger" to "do all the preaching," there will be little doubt of his pros-perity. May the great Head of the church smile upon them, and many be saved from sin and death! Here I had the privilege of hearing an "Or-

thodox" funeral sermon, which claims a passing notice. Text, Job 14: 5; "Seeing his days are determined, the number of his months are with thee; thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot pass." The speaker really handled his congregation with gloves; and after stating that Job was a man of deep experience in afflictions, smitten with sore "boils" from the soles of his feet to his crown, and that he used the fact that the time of his death was unchangeably fixed as an argument with God that he would "lighten his hand of affliction off him a little," he announced as the sentiment of the text, "the day of every man's death is unchangeably fixed." In support of this doctrine it was, 1st, inferred from Job 7; 1, and other similar passages, that the authors of the text thus believed. 2. It was argued from the fact that the time of certain deaths had been foretold. It was said to the rich worldling, "this night shall thy soul be required of thee." "The death of David's child was also foretold." Probably David had not learned this important fact in theology, or he never would have written, "bloody and deceit-ful men shall not live out half their days;" and had the learned speaker been present to have informed him, he might have been saved sleepless child's sickness. 3. "As God upholds man, and in him he has a being, it necessarily follows that he determined from the beginning exactly how long he would uphold him." And, finally, all was faithfully backed up with the standing, time-honored argument from God's foreknowledge. Here the objection, that "if the day of death is unchangeably fixed, to use means to commencement of a better time.

Plattsburg is a sweet little place, so quiet, so, prolong life is folly" was anticipated, which he annihilated by saying, that "when God determined to bring about any event, he also determined upon all the means by which it should be brought about-all the circumstances connected with this man's death were determined before his birth!" Who would expect to find such pure, unadulterated antinomianism at the tidewaters of the Machias! Had the death of that husband and father been the result of intemperance, it must have been soothing to the conscience of the rumseller to have been told from the sacred desk that he was only God's agent,

appointed for that purpose! Four miles to the eastward is

EAST MACHIAS.

This is a village of about the size of Machias, upon another branch of the same stream, and about the same distance from the ocean. Here is an academy under the control of the Congregationalists, which has been in operation several years. It numbers at present about thirty students. The Congregationalists and Baptists have each a house of worship, though the latter is not now occupied. The Methodists have neither preaching nor church, though they ought to have both. There are more members residing in the village and immediate vicinity, and possess more property than many charges where preaching is sustained every Sabbath. One meeting in such a village must be hardly sufficient for the population, and it is to be hoped that the friends of Methodism will awake to their privileges and their duty, and the Gospel soon be preached in this place also from a Meth-

odist pulpit. Down East, Aug. 22.

For the Herald and Journal.

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING.

This meeting was regarded by those who have often been there, as a very interesting and profitable one. From beginning to end, the spirit of brotherly love prevailed among the preachers and people. The preaching was timely and powerful; the singing heavenly. Nearly all who were there seemed to have formed a definite purpose in going, and immediately went heartily to work, seeking a special baptism from God upon themselves, and then the conversion and spiritual good of others. Sixty or seventy professed conversion, many were reclaimed, and many experienced the blessing of holiness. God was pleased at the commencement of the meeting to open the windows of heaven, and to send down through all the week the heavenly influence that converts and sanctifies the human soul. It was a heavenly place in Christ Jesus that his disciples did there dwell in. It cannot be doubted that from Eastham, as from a fountain, there has gone forth this year streams of divine life and joy that shall make glad the people of God in many places, and impart salvation to many that are dead in

One of the most interesting meetings, was a Preacher's class meeting of about fifty preachers. Our venerable father in the Gospel, Rev. Daniel Webb, was the leader. It was a very melti all sin, and all present expressed a desire and the great neglect of familiar conversation of preachers with each other on the subject of personal religious experience. It was the feeling of all that our conversation with each other should hereafter relate more to the dealings of God with our souls. The meeting was unusually large this year, and of the very best order. Many thanks are due the various committees who superintended the interests of the meeting.

Better means of going to and returning from the meeting can never be afforded, than were this year, in the splendid steamer St. Lawrence. The only evils to be mentioned, and which we think we can assure our friends will never occur again, were a delay in leaving the beach, and the leaving behind for a day or two a part of the baggage.

It would be improper to close these remarks,

without giving some expression, indicating the gratitude of all who went and returned in the St. Lawrence, to Capt. Sturtevant and his officers. for their marked and uniform patience, kindness and gentlemanly deportment.

L. CROWELL, Secretary. Boston, Sept. 1.

LOCH LOMOND.

As an instance of the different impressions produced on minds by nature's grandest objects, Mr. Hamilton tells us in his interesting Memoir of Lady Colquhoun, that when Legh Richmond visited the Loch, he devoured the landscape through his great round-eyed spectacles, and hushed his fidgety companions with the sentence. 'The eye is not satisfied with seeing." But a shorter glance sufficed for the very busy Charles Simeon, of Cambridge. Turning to his guide, Sir James Colquhoun, he exclaimed, "Sir James Colquhoun, you turn to this side and say, 'This is mine;' and you turn to the other side and say, 'That is mine;' but I look up and say, heaven is mine." On the same spot Dr. Chalmers exclaimed, "I wonder if there will be a Loch Lomond in heaven." Dr. Cæsar Malan, at the sight, knelt down and prayed, and the missionary McDonald wrote of it in his diary: O how sweet and tranquil was the bosom of the lake! I thought of the peace of God, that passeth all understanding."

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE. The last annual report of the Delaware anti-

Slavery Society says that for more than half a century slavery has been steadily on the decline. In 1790, when the first census was taken, the number of slaves in the State was about 9,000 -a sixth part of the people. The greater part of these are in Sussex county; New Castle and Kent counties united having but 741, while Sussex county has 1591. The slaves decrease faster in New Castle county than in either of the other counties. In 1840 Sussex had 1637 slaves; in 1850 1591; a decrease of only 3 per cent. in ten years. New Castle county had 1840, 541 slaves; in 1850, 393; a decrease of twenty-five per cent. The census of 1840 developed the alarming fact that the whole population of Sussex county was rapidly declining having then a less population by 2,025 than it had in 1830. Kent county, too, had been declining, but not so rapidly. The increase of New Castle county alone saved the State from the nights and days of fasting and prayer during the child's sickness. 3. "As God upholds man, now, however, beginning to revive. In Kent particularly, free labor is gradually but surely driving out slave labor, and as a natural consequence, a spirit of improvement and progress is awakening; the current of its population, heretofore backward, is reversed, and a more thriving condition of things generally betokens the

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Berald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1851.

SOMETHING TO THE POINT. Our readers have doubtless observed, during some

months, very considerable improvements in the Herald.
We have not referred to them heretofore because they were but experimental, and we wished to see the results of the experiment before congratulating ourselves. One of these improvements is our foreign correspond ence. We flatter ourselves that in this respect we are behind none of our Methodist contemporaries, and if our readers do not value the Herald more for this correspondence, we have blundered much in our estimate of their good sense and good taste. These letters are, as we have heretofore intimated, from the pen of one of the strongest minds of the Wesleyan connection-a gentleman who has adorned the highest official positions of that body, and whose comprehensive and vigorous intellect and manly frankness give a character of gennine noble ness to his articles. They are as valuable for their original comments as for their information. If any of our readers have neglected them heretofore, we hope they will not hereafter deny themselves the pleasure and profit

of an attentive perusal of them. Our domestic correspondence has also become very interesting-it has increased much, and now exceeds i abundance, if not in value, that of any other Methodist paper in the United States. The Herald has warm hearted friends in all parts of the Union, who seem emulous to add to its interest by their frequent communic tions. All our domestic correspondence is a gratuitou offering to the paper. Blessings be upon its generous

Besides these improvements, a very obvious change for the better appears on our third page. This portion of weekly religious sheets is usually devoted to secular news, and in ours, as in most of them it had to be, until lately, filled with mere "scissored" gleanings from othe papers. The "notices" and "advertisements" take up a large portion of this page; the narrow limits of the remainder could not of course contain a tithe of the current news, "Foreign" and "Domestic." And yet, as great many of our readers take no regular paper it has been very desirable that we should contrive some mode of making this department more comprehensive, though without making it more extended. This was a problem, but an exceedingly important one. We have solved it. we trust, by having an original preparation of the secular news expressly made for the paper. The whole matter of our third page (excepting notices and advertisements) is now elaborated by a distinct hand. It is designed to present a weekly summary of all really desirable secular intelligence. It has been advancing from week to week, with a steady improvement, and will, we doubt not, more than satisfy the expectations of our readers. It is from a scholarly, prudent and diligent pen.

We would remind those of our readers who take secular papers, and therefore omit to read this department of the Herald, that they will find it not altogether anticipated by their daily sheets. It is not only designed to be a narrative of events, but a series of suggestive comments upon them, and as a weekly review, may interest and profit the most faithful reader of the daily papers.

These improvements do not so much concern our own pen as the hands of others, and therefore we have spoken the more fully of them. We have referred to them for the purpose of making some additional remarks on improvements which may still be practicable.

One amendment we think very desirable on our third page. The "notices" so called, have become a source of great inconvenience and also great expense. They not only increase in number-this would be natural to the growth of our cause-but they have alarmingly increased in individual size. Our good brethren who send them used to be content with the simple "notice" formula-the briefest possible announcement of the business or occasion referred to; now-a-days, however, these articles have grown quite picturesquely descriptive, sometimes warmly hortative, and not unfrequently the announcement of an academic term swells into a catalogue of the faculty, or a little geographical treatise on the lo-

The brethren concerned, will, of course take these remarks with good nature, and understand us. We acknowledge the importance of this department of the paper-these notices pertain to our truest and greatest interests, and the Herald should be their organ. We don't complain at all of their insertion, but we think they can be improved. Some weeks they are so full that if they were printed in our outside type they would nearly cover a page of the paper, and as the department is renewed almost weekly and is in very small type, the printer's bill amounts to a serious item of expense. Our readers would be surprised at its announcement. Besides this consideration, there is another important one, viz the " notice" department is the chief obstacle to a fuller report of secular news on the third page.

We make these remarks that the brethren concerned may favor us in two respects: First, abridge if possible these notices; second, especially do not demand their repeated insertion except in very exigent cases. We think it would not be difficult to save out of this department a column or more of interesting reading, especially for our country readers who call for more secular news.

Further improvement might be made in the obituary department. We hope our correspondents will not wince here. We know they have done marvellously well in the amendment already made in these articles. They are now reduced to about the proper size, but not to the proper number. It is still the fact, that when you have ead one of them you have read the substance of all. We know there is much to be said in favor of these communications, and rather than have none, we perhaps had better have all. But is it not possible to have so good a thing without its abuses? Is it necessary to repeat through a column or a column and a half every week, what is substantially contained in the first square of that column? Would it not be well, if instead of publishing so many ordinary, though good cases, we should insert none but such as are of marked public interest? These marked cases could be more largely given if our columns were not crowded with a superabundance of ordinary ones, and would not one or two impressive cases a week given in fuller detail, be vastly more profitable as well as entertaining than a long series of brief and almost identical ones? So obvious are the advantages of the improvement we propose in this department of the paper, that it seems to us our correspondents will need only this simple presentation of the case to induce them to attempt it. They must effect it, if it is to be effected. Let them then confine ordinary cases to the bare obituary announcement of our third page, and thus reserve to themselves room for fuller narratives of extraordinary

We are thankful to our correspondents for the abundant supply of original matter which they furnish, but while we acknowledge our obligations to them, they will receive kindly a word of counsel on the subject.

Our trouble is not a want but a superabundance original matter. Were we to insert all tolerably suitable communications, there would be little or no space left in the paper for selections. One third, perhaps one half of our original articles go under the table, and go there of necessity. Some of these too, are really good, but not relevant. In fact, we are compelled to be quite ruthless in this part of our editorial administration. So far as we know, however, our correspondents take our summary dealing with good nature-they cannot but perceive its necessity. We are compelled to put many communications on the editorial page to the displacement of its appropriate matter. There are now in our desk a half dozen editorial leaders, as large as this, awaiting

What we wish to ask on this subject, is simply this that our correspondents would not overload our already crowded pages with articles on common-place subjects We need not extracts from manuscript sermons, exhor tations on the common themes of the pulpit, and espec ially do we not desire prolonged personal disputations If a brother makes a mistake, it is not always sufficiently important to require a long series of corrections and rejoinders. In other words, write on no subject but what may be of some special interest to the public.

Thus then in regard to notices, obituaries, and commun cations in general, we think there may be some very desirable improvements effected. We trust our numerous

especially that not one of them will be disposed

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to put an unfavorable construction on our gentle hints.

We may be permitted to add one personal remark. In commencing a series of discussions some months since, we intimated our probable retirement from the editorial chair. The reasons given were chiefly connected with our health. Owing to the kindness of the Publishing Association of the Herald, the assistance mentioned above, as also liberty of absence during the most inclement por tion of the year, with, however, the continuance of our duties, have been provided for us. We shall make the experiment of these generous indulgences, and if possible continue our present relation to the large circle of the patrons of the paper. We should not deem it befitting to make this personal reference, did not some of the friends of the paper call for some qualification of our former statement. Guiding then still the helm of our goodly barque, we have felt the more ambitious to receive from our correspondents the assistance and indulgence above detailed, that our course may be increasingly suc cessful and satisfactory.

METHODISM IN BALTIMORE.

" Of the Protestant denominations in Baltimore," says correspondent of the Ohio Observer, " the Methodists are by far the most numerous. The Methodist Episco pal Church has thirty-five houses of worship, distribute throughout every part of the city. Five of the congregations worshiping in these are composed of persons of color, all under the ministry of white preachers. The whole number of members in the Baltimore churches in 1850, as appears from the minutes of the Annual Conference, was, in full communion, 9,873; probationers, 1,208 total, 11.081. Of the above number there were of colored persons, in full communion, 3,304; probationers, 221 total, 3,525. The present number of travelling or circuit preachers, including the Bishop and two presiding elders -since the city of Baltimore embraces a part of two districts-is 36. Of these none are colored. The number of local preachers is 57, of whom 18 are persons of

GENERAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE .- Edward Thompson, J. H. Power, Henry Whiteman, Thomas Barkdull, John Quigley, Adam Poe, and H M. Shaffer. Reserves, L. B.

EAST GENESEE CONFERNCE.—William Hosmer, Moses Crow, J Dennis, J. G. Gulick, Benjamin F. Tefft, N. Fellows. Reserves: B. Shipman, H. N. Seaver.

NORTH INDIANA .- G. M. Beswick, W. H. Goode, T. Gillet, J. L. Smith, Joseph Marsee, John Daniel. Reserves: J. M. Stallard, S. C. Cooper.

ERIE CONFERENCE.

The Western Christian Advocate says that the Eric Conference reports: Sunday Schools, 354; officers and teachers, 3,921; scholars, 16,341; volumes in library, 56,133; Bible classes, 203; expenses, \$2,175.34; raised for Sunday School Union, \$154.42; Advocates taken, 2,228; conversions, 558. Its Centenary Fund Society has invested in real-estate securities \$21,615; the Alleghany College has fourteen scholarships, of \$100 each-\$1,400. Total, \$23,015.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

We learn from the Western Advocate that the number of travelling preachers in Rock River Conference is 125; of local preachers 262. Churches 101, parsonages 50. The numbers in society are 14,868 members, and 3,617 probationers, making a total of 18,485, which is an increase over last year of 1,407. The amount collected for missions was \$2.014, which is a few dollars less than in the year before.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT MONKS

A letter from Moscow in the European papers states that on the 20th ultimo, as the monks of the Convent of Waldimir, a town about one hundred and twenty miles to the northeast of that city, were setting out in procession, to visit an image of the Virgin at a neighboring village, a wooden bridge thrown over the most of the hundred of the Monks one hundred and fifty-eight were drowned. This immense loss of life was caused by the water being forty-five feet deep, and the sides of the moat being perpendicular.

BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The announcement of the Fall Term of this institution may be seen in our advertising columns. The Congregationalist, in referring to the school, remarks :-Women of good natural abilities and suitable acquirements, will do well to turn their attention to this new department of usefulness." The Christian Witness and Church Advocate speaks as follows in reference to the Female Medical Education Society :- " The objects of the association are of great public importance, and such as must commend themselves to general favor and support. The plan of providing the community with thor ougly qualified female physicians, to administer to their own sex, in circumstances and complaints peculiar to them, is certainly a most humane and commendable one and hence we are not surprised to learn from the report, that already above fifty pupils have attended the Boston Female Medical School, conducted by the society, and have resorted hither from all the New England, and some other States."

NEW LONDON DISTRICT.

We have received the following brief statements respecting the camp meeting, and the spiritual prospects on this district, which the Presiding Elder sends us for

publication :-Our camp meeting at Coventry, which we have in closed, was a gracious season of refreshing from the pres ence of the Lord. The number of conversions was not large but I am much mistaken if the influence which rested upon the church will not be developed shortly in a glorious flame of reformation bursting out in different parts of the district. Such has been the fact within one or two days; and during a number of weeks past, our societies at Colchester, Manchester North, and Plainfield, have shared in the outpourings of the Holy Spirit. Souls converted and wanderers reclaimed, are shouting reeeming grace and dying love.

The preachers are laboring with apostolic zeal-never have I met with a more devoted band of Heaven's mes sengers. Some of them are marked in their experience and ministrations with the characteristics which distin guished the early ministers of our church in New England. It cannot be but God will give seals to such men. B. OTHEMAN.

New London District, Sept. 1.

A correspondent of the Northern Christian Advocat gives some account of a new work of the above title, nor in course of preparation by our respected brother, Jame Strong, Esq., of Flushing, Long Island. We are pleased with the plan of this work as indicated in the correspondence, and feel confident from the literary standing of the author, that it will be highly creditable to himself and the Methodist press. We give below so much of this ommunication as relates to the matter :-

NEW HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS

"Bro. Strong is comparatively a young man, a graduate of the University, and already extensively known as a critical linguist and philologist. He is now engaged upon a new Harmony of the Gospels. The plan is unique. Robinson, you are aware, places the different narratives in parallel columns simply, and Townsend merely compiles a narrative from the different evangelists. Bro. Strong's plan is different from either of these. He selects as his main text, the evangelist which is most full, in reference to any particular portion of gospel history, and places this in large type, in a column on the left, extending about half way down the page. On the right of this and parallel to it, he places the corresponding history by the other evangelists, in smaller type. From these parallel passages, thus placed in full view, he takes out whatever may be found in the right hand column, which was omitted by the evangelist he has chosen for the main text, and inserts it in smaller type, in the column on the left. Thus this main column not only furnishes a connected and complete narrative, but we are enabled to see at a glance, by the difference of the type, what portion has been supplied by transfer, and by passing the eye to the right, to see, in a column directly op-

riginally communicated.

At the head of each page is an appropriate running title, and the date of the event recorded, according to the best authorities.

The lower half of the page is filled with a paraphrase of the complete narrative, as exhibited in the left hand column of the text. This paraphrase, though decidedly close and rigid as respects the sense, is sufficiently free as to language, to answer the purpose of an exposition.

On this account, I suppose the work is entitled a 'Harmony and Exposition.'

It will be an octavo of about five hundred pages, and it will be an octavo of about five hundred pages, and it will be an octavo of about five hundred pages, and it will be an octavo of about five hundred pages, and it will be an octavo of about five hundred pages, and it will be an octavo of about five hundred pages, and it will be an octavo of about five hundred pages, and it will be an octavo of about five hundred pages, and it will be an octavo of about five hundred pages.

will issue from our Book Room. The first hundred pages are already stereotyped.

The plan of this work strikes me very favorably, and I have no doubt of its being executed with ability. It is not to be so critical and profound as to be unsuited to

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.

The amount of funds secured for our contemplated imreamount of funds secured for our contemplated improvements is ten thousand one hundred and eighty dollars. With this we have commenced the erection of a new academy edifice, which will be completed about the first of November. It is a substantial brick building, 50 by 75 feet, two stories above the basement—the style of evening as very low, who died this morning. How strik architecture is plain but next and appropriate—the build, ingly do these events remind us of our Saviour's words architecture is plain but neat and appropriate-the building is well located, and is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is erected. A suitable tablet, with the inscription "Fisk Hall." indicates its title, and presents the whole as a monument to the memory of one whom we all delight to honor.

To complete our arrangements, the old academy and the laboratory must be repaired, the ladies' boarding-house must be moved a new dining-hall must be built the rooms in the gentlemen's boarding-house must be remodeled. and a large amount of new furniture must be nurchased To do all this will require between two and three thousand dollars more than we have at command.

It gives us great pleasure to know that our plans of improvement are approved by all acquainted with the circumstances : we have not yet met with the first individual who has even suggested that our efforts were uncalled for or ill-advised-on the contrary, we have often been deeply affected, and as Chalmers would say, " thrown into quite a fit of tenderness," at the manifestations of interest for our cherished institution with which we have met. We have no doubt of success in our enterprise, and have only to ask of our friends their co-operation, that our purposes may be accomplished with the least expense to ourselves and the least trouble to them. Will especially the preachers of the New Englands ; or, if they interest themselves for us, by collecting funds ; or, if they Monday, 27th.—What a treat was a package of letters Monday, 27th.—What a treat was a package of letters make application for subscriptions with good prospects of success. Should any of the brethren by conversation with their leading men awaken an interest for us and invite me to their charges, this would certainly be giving a beggar a very genteel, as well as a very grateful reception. Any contributions to either of our libraries, to our cabinet, to our gallery of paintings, anything serviceable in science, literature, or the fine arts, will be gratefully received. To make our musical department what it should be, the institution should own at least two pianos and a church organ; we have the rooms for them, and must have the instruments. Will some friend take the hint?

Wilbraham, Sept. 3.

May anything serviceable in science, literature, or the fine arts, will be gratefully received. To make our musical department what it should be, the institution should own at least two pianos and a church organ; we have the rooms for them, and must have the instruments. Will some friend take the hint?

Wilbraham, Sept. 3.

M. RAYMOND. Wilbraham, Sept. 3. M. RAYMOND.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

NEXT ANNUAL REPORT .- Our last Annual Report has been so much in demand that we begin to feel anxious about the next one, to be published on the 1st of May, 1852. Let our superintendents of missions be making notes in their journals on all topics with respect to which it is important to inform the church; and let each one digest them into a regular report by topics, written concisely, in a fair, clear hand, on good paper, and not crowded; and let the report from each mission be in our office by the 15th of March, 1852. Let the reports contain full and accurate statistics on churches, hearers, schools, (teachers, scholars, &c.,) populations, together with plans and prospects of the work.

the superintendents for their reports, we take occasion to one whose name has become interwoven with our ecclesay, each Presiding Elder is superintendent of the mis- siastical history, and known and revered through our own church and to the Board.

these reports into his report, with his plans and opinions, care. We wish our next Annual Report to contain a useful. lively and correct picture of our whole missionary work. We should be pleased if all our papers would copy this

"IN PERILS BY MINE OWN COUNTRYMEN."-This language, so fully expressive of the treatment of Paul in the days when there was little or no law for Christians, is almost or quite as illustrative of the treatment one of our German missionaries Rev. C. Jost received at the hands of his countrymen a few days since. He was anplied to on the part of some German emigrants, who had, in the fatherland, been instructed to call on him, upon their arrival, for advice as to the proper mode of getting forward to the West. Being on the dock giving them advice-which was likely to interfere with the interest of a class of land-pirates, who in many instances assume the name and air of licensed "runners," or emigrant agents -they fell upon him, knocked him down, and did their best to drag him to the edge of the pier, with an apparent design to throw him overboard! And now, will our readers believe it, that although this thing was committed in the face of the sun, in a land of "law and order, there was no authority at hand to arrest such highwaymen and freebooters! And will the authorities of New York believe, that one of our decent citizens, aiming, in an inoffensive manner, to discharge an office of humanity to strangers and foreigners landing on our shores, could have been thus violently assaulted in open day !! The secular press has not been silent in relation to other similar instances of outrage on the persons of citizens and strangers, and as we are ready to produce our evidence in this case, we hope they will also make mention of this, that we may be speedily delivered from such blots on

INCREASE IN MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.—The treas urer of the Missionary Society of the North Ohio Conference says, that the missionary collections alone, of the present year, exceed those of any former year by some twelve or fourteen hundred dollars.

ONEIDA CONFERENCE.—Our missionary collections were \$2,700 in advance of the last year.

MISSIONARY GOODS .- A barrel, from whence we kno not. A box from Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

JOURNAL OF MRS. WILKINS, AFRICA. 1850. Nov., Friday, 8th .- In the morning had some talk with a native man about religion. It is common with these people to assent to all that one says to them on this subject. School as usual—marking and other sew-ing—spinning by one, and reading aloud by another a portion of the afternoon. Two girls, who have been for two days and more persevering in stubbornness of temper, and corresponding behaviour, have to-day and this evening acknowledged their faults, and "begged" my pardon, which, of course, was immediately granted, and they have changed their manner of behaviour for the

Saturday, 9th .- Much of the day taken up as usual in meeting the requests of those who have called. Visited a sick person, very low, but who told me with a nod, in answer to my question, that she had peace with God that she felt that he is her father and friend, and she

could trust in him.

Monday, 11th.—The young woman whom I visited on and very interestingly, yesterday of death, and her hum-ble confidence of going to heaven; but to-day when I saw her she was not capable of speaking rationally. She was a Baptist, converted a little over a year ago. Went also her she was not capable of speaking rationary.

a Baptist, converted a little over a year ago. Went also
to see a pair of other neighbors who are sick,—new immigrants, not quite acclimated yet; the husband was in
bed with high fever, and the wife sitting up, but feeble. two sick girls remain sick yet; leeches have been ied where they complain of to-day, and they say the

Tuesday, 12th.—My house-keeper is sick, and I have my hands full. Wednesday, 13th.—Thanks to the good Being that the two girls seem a little better, but the house-keeper continues sick. I do not leave off my school for the extra

-Friday, 15th .- With thankfulness I record

Tuesday, 19th.—Attended the funeral of the dear young sister who died yesterday. Visited another sick person, who was taken ill the day before yesterday, and has no who was taken ill the day before yesterday, and has no religion. O how distressing to see a fellow-creature in great suffering of body, and with no divine comfort to cheer his soul! It is different with another, whom I called to see this evening, and found so low that I thought it best not to speak to him; especially as it seemed unnecessary to trouble him now, having before received a satisfactory reply to a question about his resignation to the will of God; and having also heard of his year full and clear anywers to others on the interests.

-"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh.

December 9th.—Since the above was penned, not much

that was remarkable transpired; but th school and other duties occupied me till the day before yesterday, the Saturday of our quarterly meeting, which closed last night. It has been a good and cheering time to Christians, of whom there were many present from settlements down the river. The exercises were gener

ally good.

Holiness was zealously and strenuously insisted on by the preachers. The sermous were all close and

arching. Chills and fever, which commenced suddenly in schoo last Thursday, and caused me considerable suffering dur-ing each day since, (though I attended every sermon of ing each day since, (though I attended every sermon of the meeting, and the love feast, which was very good, and the sacrament, after the forenoon sermon,) have been more severe to-day, so as to render it necessary for me to take to my bed part of the day. Yet O how sweet is a sense of the goodness of the Lord?

On Saturday morning a package of letters from friends in beloved America was handed me. A precious treat! I wanted to answer them immediately; but it was the first day of our quarterly meeting, which demanded all my time, besides being nearly sick.

my time, besides being nearly sick.

Jan. 18th, 1851.—To-day is the first time that I have found ability and opportunity to write in diary form since the above. Sickness and feebleness first prevented, and full occupation of my time since, in the duties of the pense to ourselves and the least frouble to them. Will school, and in fixing work for the girls—first their own especially the preachers of the New England Conference dresses, and last, shirts for some of the boys at White

from several friends in America, that were brought to m yesterday morning, with intelligence that the packet had arrived! Here is a letter from a beloved aunt, one from Sister Lane, (whom I esteem highly,) one from the Clerk of the Mission Board, and one from a strange sister, (Hall,) nevertheless highly prized for its valuable Christian sentiments. May I be and have all that this good

too; I no say it tell he." I asked him several questions about schools in his country; to which he replied, they have schools both day and night, in which their children are regularly taught to read and write, and, he said, "all what God say." I thought if this false religion (Mohamcharacters and lives as to be inseparable by anything else than the immediate power of God, why may not Christi-anity be made to take as deep a hold, if early com-menced, and as industriously inculcated? And yet, to our lamentation, we see many sad failures where indefatigable pains have been taken. Why is this? To me eems that the only correct answer is to be found in the ceives evil impressions than good.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. DR. OLIN.

New York, Sept. 3, 1851. Truly do you observe in the Herald of the 20th, that a While we are thus particular in calling timely upon most remarkable men of our church has passed awaysions within his district, and it is desirable to have a and other lands. What is more calculated to strengthen clear and brief report of the same. This is due to the the mind with new vigor and inspire it with new hopes. than the contemplation of such a pure, noble and holy The best way to obtain accurate information, is for life as that of Dr. Olin's? Wisely should the church each missionary to report briefly and clearly to his su- cherish the memory of such a character. His career perintendent, and the superintendent should combine through life has been one luminous track of light, and who can estimate the influence of those superior gifts and after free conversation with the missionaries under his commanding intellect which enabled him to be so widely

Interesting as character is in life, it is made more solemn by death. This hallows and sanctifies it, and at such a moment an etherial hue seems to gather over the departed-a reflection as it we from that unknown world into which the undying spirit has now entered. Who that ever listened to his ministration does not remember him as a preacher ? He was devout, earnest and solemn. His enunciation was peculiarly impressive and dignified-his expositions, his entreaties and his appeals in the pulpit made him the very chief of the apostles in

our American M. E. Church. It often happens that an intellect may be lit up by the fires of youth to a momentary and evanescent popularity But to maintain a commanding reputation in the pulpit demands the effort of the greatest and most powerful talent. Dr. Olin was always a popular preacher-not a blazing meteor, but a burning and shining light, continually increasing in splendor. His last efforts were amon the most powerful and impressive that he produced With an untiring hand he bore the ark of God, and wherever it rested there was a blessing from the Lord. What multitudes have been blessed whilst listening to his enlarged views as to the merits of the atonement, and of those precious rights with which it invests all who believe. At such times, he dwelt as beneath the wings of the cherubim, teaching by his own experience with what communion man may walk with God. It might be truly said that he lived and died for the church of Gop-in the last words of the immortal Hooker, " Pro ecclesia

Who that was honored with his friendship will no recollect his most admirable and lovely qualities in private life? He was never embarrassed in any circle, wherever he appeared. Abroad, he was a cheerful and welcome guest-at home, he entertained with a refined and Christian hospitality. The wide influence which he earned by his great talents and attainments, seemed like some magic charm. When he spoke, he uttered the voice of thousands. I have known the character of my now departed friend for years. Our intimacy commenced with the founding of Randolph Macon College, Va., and laying its corner stone; and I can truly add, that I have never known any man upon whose integrity and conscientionsness of conduct I could have more entire reliance than on his. He was adorned with whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, and exhibited th fruits of the Spirit in richness and maturity.

A man has passed away from among us eminent for genius, eloquence, and theological learning, and equally, also, for his sanctity of manners, and the virtues of Christianity. When such a man, such a minister is called from his earthly pilgrimage, his sudden exit must cause a deep sensation. And it is so. Like some electric flash. t instantaneously arrested all. All felt the shock.

We cannot yet estimate our loss. Our University is bereft of a friend, who loved her students and watched over them with more than a father's care-of a guide and counsellor to whom they could at all times look up with confidence for aid and counsel. The church has lost one of her firmest pillars.

He has died as he lived-strong in the faith of a crucified Redeemer. Among his last words, pointing his finger towards the skies, were, " O yes, hope in Christ, most certainly alone in Christ;" and, "I believe that I shall be saved." God has smitten the shepherd, still HE will not suffer the sheep to be scattered. This is our consolation and support under a bereavement which no other reflection can impart at this moment. His memory too, will triumph over death, and his godly example exert increasing influence in the church of Christ.

His remains now lie entombed in the beautiful rural cemetery of the University. Little did we imagine whilst discharging the funeral rites over his departed infant son only a few days before, within that sacred enclosure, that

his cherubic spirit in the heavenly land!

The grave of Dr. Olin is near that of the sainted Fisk. United in life, their ashes repose near each other in death. But, O what a meeting of these redeemed spirits, as they ascend the skies in the charlot of fire, and triumphantly join those thousands of thousands, and ten thousand times ten thousands, to sing hosannas and hallelujahs to ago, was included the act to abolish the right of primo-GOD and the LAMB, forever and ever! G. P. D.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE METHODIST MONTHLY is an excellent periodical edited by Rev. Messrs. Ralston, Anderson & Brush, and published at Lexington, Ky., at only one dollar per ann in advance. The July and August numbers come to us in one, and present a very attractive variety of reading,

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION has just added to its library catalogue two very entertaining little volumes; one entitled "Modern London," the other, The Telescope and Microscope." The latter is by the elebrated Dr. Dick, and is full of interest and instruction. The former gives the most striking incidents in London history, during the last two centuries .- Depository, 5 Cornhill. Boston.

MESSES. HARPERS continue to issue Mauhew's London Labor and London Poor-a thrilling picture of the low life of the English Metropolis .- Mussey & Co., Boston.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY for September is full of attractive articles. The contents are exceedingly varied. A full list of them was found in the advertising columns of our last week's paper. The illustrated articles on Napoleon and Benedict Arnold are very fine .- B. B. Museey

THE NILE BOAT. Here is a book to make the eves sparkle—it consists of "glimpses," as the author calls Mr. Bartlett, (who is also author of the "Forty Days in harmed; numerous additions have been made to it; the Desert,") are keen ones, and give a quite comprehensive and most entertaining view of that dreamy land. But an irresistable charm of the work is its superb me- seduced from the true faith. chanical execution and its splendid plates; the latter are numerous-some thirty-five, and some of them of the finest style of the art. They make you occularly ac- man fancied he could do-farm a small property, drive a quainted with the scenery and scenes of the voyage. We gig, and edit a newspaper. mmend this fine volume to all lovers of genuine book -Harpers, New York; Mussey & Co., Boston.

We are indebted to the Messrs. Harpers, New York, for Mills' "Literature and Literary Men of Great Britain and Ireland." It forms two octavos, and is an excellent introduction to the whole course of English literature, beginning with the incipience of our language itself. Its specimens are selected with decided good taste, its learning is abundant and accurate, and its critical comments are marked with genuine good sense. These volumes will be especially advantageous to such readers as wish to go consecutively through the capital authors of our tongue—the only right way to read them .- Mussey & Co.,

HILDRETH's fifth volume of the History of the United States has been issued by the Harpers, in the fine style of the preceding volumes. It is the second volume of our history since the adoption of the Constitution, and comprises the administrations of the first Adams and Jefferson down to 1807. Mr. Hildreth has not abated the industry of his research—he presents a thorough view of the state of parties during this period, especially the successful Temperance lecturer, is now in Halifax greatest national characters figure in the scene. The style of the volume is vigorously simple, and eschews all ornament as in the other volumes. We think Mr. Hildreth errs somewhat in the rhetorical characteristics of missionaries to the Indians, 6 Swedish and Norwegian, his work. In avoiding the factitions elegance of Bancroft he avoids also the simple and natural elegance of Prescott. His style has the virtue of perspicuity, but it cannot be denied that its simplicity degenerates into plainness. More spirit would give it more vigor, and not de- by Emanuel Miller, a Frenchman, and of acknowledged tract from its truthfulness .- Mussey & Co., Boston.

LITERARY ITEMS.

MACAULAY AND PENN.-It is stated that Mr. M lay has retracted the serious charges made against Wil- petition to the Pope to allow, within his dominions, " the

Harriet Lee, the author of the Canterbury Tales, once so famous, died lately, at the advanced age of ninety-five. It was from these tales that Byron took the plot and characters of his Werner, re-producing the work with the most servile fidelity to the incidents and personages.

Mr. Tupper, the English poet, says in a letter to the

Longfellow .- The Transcript says: "The reputation of this eminent American poet is echoed back to us by the arrival of almost every steamer from the old world. His works are re-published in Great Britain by A correspondent of the Holston Christian Advocate is no less than eight rival houses, and at the Railroad depots boys are crying his writings in neat volumes at one shill- conclusions are unfavorable to any project for reunion ing each. A late London journal says he is the poet most read in England at the present time. Tennyson not

Thomas Moore, the English poet, is sick, both in body and mind, beyond recovery. His death is daily looked

The Sultan of Turkey has just established, at Constantinople, an academy of sciences and literature, under the title of "Assembly of Knowledge." It consists of grounds we became a nation. In the struggles preceding forty-nine members, and of an unlimited number of for- our revolution, John Adams, especially referring to the

Lamartine's new book, "The History of the Restoration," in two volumes, has just been published. The first is devoted to the fall of the empire, and the second

Longfellow's new Poem, the Golden Legend, which is to appear very shortly, is the longest of his poetical works. It occupies about 400 duodecimo pages.

BIBLES AMONG REFUGEES .- Rev. Calvin Durfee, for merly pastor of the Congregational Church in Dedham Mass., has been on a tour of exploration among the fugitive slave population of Canada West, in behalf of the American Bible Society. He promised a full supply of Bibles wherever they were needed, and the amount required will soon be sent.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Samuel G. Arnold Esq., of Providence, R. I., writing from South America in the Christian Review, makes the following statement : "It is a singular fact that the dislike to North Americans seems to increase with the distance from the United States. Temporary political events cause this prejudice to be less evident among the natives of Uruguay and La Plata than in Chili; where it is too plainly apparent. In Peru it is much less than in Chilis in New Granada the feeling is still more favorable; while in Central America it is strongly in favor of our countrymen."

CATHOLICISM AND SLAVERY .- The Catholic Telegraph claims that, while 650,563 slaves are owned by the various Protestant sects, not a Catholic bishop or priest in hearts are waiting and yearning" to engage in the enter the country owns a single slave. On the other hand, the Presbyterian of the West affirms that slaves are held in several instances by Catholic religious societies at the South, which are under the control of the clergy; and that slaveholding is as common among the Roman Catholic laity, in proportion to their number, as among Protestants. Reliable statistics on this point would be very

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RANSOM OF BOLDING. \$1000 has been contributed by the people of Poughkeepsie, towards the purchase of the slave Bolding; \$1000 more have to be raised to make up the sum of \$1500 demanded by the owners of Bolding, and \$500 to cover the expenses of his reclamation. He has been sent back to South Carolina, where his friends will follow and redeem him. The scene of parting with his wife and friends is represented as very affecting.

Since the above was written, the necessary sum ha

Macaulay has at length completed two more volumes

pressed out of our columns this week. Please read our emarks on the subject in the Editorial Leader.

The law of primogeniture has at length been swept out of existence in Canada West. In a list of measures to which the Governor gave the royal assent, a few days geniture, in the succession of real estate.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE numbers 307 Sabbath Schools, 3200 teachers, 16,910 scholars. 46,835 volumes in the libraries, 189 Bible classes, and 1,996 infant scholars.

We are very much obliged to Bro. Kent. Please send all further corrections possible.

DESTRUCTION OF MISSION PROPERTY .- The war which has been for sometime raging at the Cape of Good Hope, between the English and the natives, has at length reached the mission premises of the London Missionary Society, and most of the buildings at Theopolis, one of the stations, have been destroyed. We see no account of any violence to the missionaries themselves.

Rev. Henry Giles, the lecturer, is suffering from a recent paralytic shock, by which he has lost the use of his lower limbs. He was obliged to deliver his oration, at the recent commencement in Waterville College, in a

The New Testament is about to be introduced into all the common schools of Kentucky, as a reading book. Dr. Breckenridge, the State Superintendent of instruction, goes strongly for it, and there is every reason to be-

TAHITI.-The Christians of this Island have outlived all the efforts of the French Papists to seduce or crush them, "of the Land of Egypt;" but these glimpses of them. The storm has passed over, and the church is un-Queen Pomare continues steadfast as a Protestant and consistent as a Christian; not a single Islander has been

Sydney Smith said there were three things which every

A GENEROUS WORLD .- Coleridge says that no sooner does A fall into difficulty than B begins to consider what C ought to do for him.

The Buffalo Christian Advocate sava :- Rev Dr. D. W. CLARK, of Poughkeepsie, spent an hour or two with us on Monday, on his return from the West. We learn that he does not accept the presidency of the Western

Bowen & McNamee, of New York, who notified the public that they advertised to "sell silks, not principles!" have this year lost about \$50,000 worth of Southern trade, and have gained about \$150,000 worth from the North and West! Let Northern men and Western merchants remember this in making their purchases.

The Wesleyan, Halifax, N. S. says;-A gentleman named Horton has headed a subscription list for a Wesleyan College in Van Dieman's Land with One Thousand

giving a series of Lectures on his favorite topic. The Methodist Episcopal Church numbers nearly 400 missionaries. In the domestic mission field there are 23

and 5 Welsh missionaries. The recently recovered Manuscript of Origen, which purports to be a Refutation of all Heresies, is to be edited eminence as a Greek scholar, and published at the Clar-

Doctor Durbin has a vigorous article in a late number liam Penn in the first volume of his History of England. | true principles of religious freedom." He urges this freedom as simply equivalent to the freedom granted to Catholics throughout the Christian world; and he presames, from the liberal tone of Bishop Hughes's recent speeches, that Catholics will unite with Protestants in signing the petition.

The Moravian Church has two hundred and eighty-two editor of the New York Herald, that he is not writing, has missionaries, male and female, in the field. They numnot written, and does not intend to write, any book about ber more members in their mission churches than in the churches at home; an evidence both of the whole-heartedness with which they have labored in the work of missions, and of the fulness with which God has blessed

reviewing the legislation of the church on slavery; his The majority of Methodists in the South," he remarks, " never were, and are not now, pro-slavery in their feelings or sentiments! When they look at the system of slavery in the abstract, they look at it with feelings of disapprobation. But when they look at it connected with the circumstances attending it in the South, they look at it as necessary and unavoidable."

Stamp Act, in one of his addresses, said: "Let the Colleges impress on the tender mind the beauty of Liberty and Virtue and the deformity and turpitude of Slavery and Vice, and spread far and wide the ideas of right and the sentiment of freedom." RETURNED .- The party composed of ladies and gentlemen of this and the city of New Bedford, under the

It is useful to recur to first principles, and see on what

since leaving Massachusetts, have travelled over the most beautiful of waters and under the finest of skies. There were, last January, of Mormons, in England, 42 Conferences, 602 branches, 22 seventies, 12 high-priests, 1.761 elders, 1.590 priests, 1.226 teachers, 682 deacons, and 25,454 members, making a total of 30,747 saints. During the last fourteen years more than 50,000 had been

baptized in England, of which nearly 17,000 had emi-

grated from her shores to Zion.

general superintendence of A. D. Hatch, Esq., arrived

here on Saturday evening from Canada. The party

MISSIONARIES FOR EMIGRANTS .- It is stated to be the object of Dr. Baird's visit to Europe to procure & number of well qualified missionaries to labor among the different classes of emigrants landing on our shores, each in his own tongue, to be sustained by the American and Foreign Christian Union. It is also his purpose to establish, if practicable, American preaching chapels in Paris, Turin, and other cities in Southern Europe.

Some writers in the New York Tribune are favoring the establishment of an order, which they call the "Order prize. Their design is, evidently, to remove the prejudice which is universal against Socialism. Some form of Christianity will, doubtless, help them.

The most important subject before the English church, at the present time, is the proposal to revive the power of the Convocation. This body differs from what are supposed to be similar bodies in this country, in the want of the feature of lay representation, and in a necessary liability to unlimited Episcopal control.

BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.-The report of this society, presented at the annual meeting, 21st of July, stated the whole number of slaves to be 7,450,000, the ncrease in the Spanish Colonies, Brazil, and the United States, being 1,650,000, or 550,000 more than have been emancipated by Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Sweden united.

A correspondent of the London Daily News writes that the Roman Catholic priests in Upper Baden have been of his "History of England," and they will be published collecting and burning Bibles; or, rather, have urged the by Longmans, during the coming autumn-so says the people to do so, on the ground that the latter could not understand them.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

SCIENCE AND ART.

P. P. Hill, inventor of the Hillotype, or the daguerreo-

Mr. J. V. Sanders, pressman of the Baltimore Patriot,

with gearing attached for taking up and letting down

type in colors, har so far matured his invention that his

pictures will be exhibited early in September.

operations against Popery.

General Intelligence.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The Prize Readings of children at the Tremont Tample in this city, which we announced two or three weeks ures to prevent the departure of more troops on this masince, took place Monday evening, 1st inst., in the presence of a large audience, and of a committee of distinNew Orleans, who allowed Lopez to depart for Cuba, guished men. But two classes were presented for exam- and appointed another in his place. Fuller details, since ination. One composed of 8 children, from 5 1-2 to 7 1-2 the above was written, state that of the whole number of years of age, from the Phonetic School taught at Warren street Chapel, and another composed of 4 children from ters, 556 (all Americans) have been already killed, and 8 to 9 years of age, from the Boston Grammar Schools, 155 more are now in the prisons of Havana, having been represented by their teachers to be the best readers and sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years. Just previous spellers of that age in these schools. The first class had to the capture of Lopez the patriots all deserted him, and been taught from six to nine months; the other had been taught four or five years in the common mode. We cannot give a full account, but state only that the important many taught for the state only that the important many taught for the state only that the important many taught for the capture of Lopez the patriots and deserted min, and the detail to the mountains, where they still hold out against the Government. He wandered about alone for some time, but was finally run down by bloodhounds, and capture of Lopez the patriots and deserted min, and the common mode. pression of the committee seemed to be that in the first tured on the 29th of August, and carried to Havana, reading from Marco Paul, where both classes read from the common print, the phonetic children had the superiority; that in the spelling and the reading from Pilgrim's dear Cuba!" Previous to his death he declared that he Progress in Romanic print, the grammar children were the best, while the girls of the phonetic school were also Cuba. Letters appear in the papers, purporting to be triumphant in the analysis of words, and where Pilgrim's written by Americans previous to their execution, in which Progress was read by them in phonetic print against the others' reading from the common print. The committee tised upon them. Would to God that our young men have not yet awarded the prize of \$250.

on the night of Sept. 2, a destructive fire occurred in this disastrous affair. Laborde, late Spanish Consul at New Jersey, the most destructive of any that has New Orleans, had arrived at Havana in the Empire City. taken place there. Some \$50,000 worth of property was He says he should have been lynched had he remained. consumed, consisting principally of various mechanics' consumed, consisting principally of various mechanics. Late advices state that revolutionary movements have shops. The fire is the more disastrous as a great major-been discovered to be on foot in the States of Tamaulipas ity of the sufferers were young beginners in business, and Coahuila, in which many influential Mexicans had and consequently unable to meet the disaster. The in-been detected as leaders. Large bodies of Texas Ransurance is less than usual, from the extreme difficulty gers had also been engaged to assist in the movement. with which it could be effected, and the high rates demanded. This fire has not only destroyed a large amount been sent down to the mouth of the river Rio Grande, of valuable property, but has thrown some two hundred with six cannon and four companies of infantry, under

command of Col. Dyer, to aid in quelling the progress of The papers of last week contain an account of a trementhe revolution. dous hurricane at St. Thomas, on the 18th ult., which A melancholy accident occurred on the Hudson River lasted fifteen hours, causing the destruction of a large Railroad, last Thursday afternoon. A gravel train, with a amount of property. All the small craft in the harbor large number of workmen, was thrown off the track by a were driven ashore, and many larger vessels were severely lot of hogs and cows, and three of the men were killed injured. Three Eastern vessels only are noticed among and a number of others were wounded. those injured. The brig Wanderer, from Boston, loaded A correspondent of the Tribune, under date San Juan with ice and provisions, went ashore, and one report says de Nicaragua, Aug. 22d, states that an insurrection broke that it will cost \$1200 or \$1500 to float her. The gale out at Leon, on the evening of the 4th, when Gen. was also severely felt at St. Croix. At Bassin the ves- Munoz, the Ex-Minister of War, at the head of a small sels in port got foul of each other, and did considerable body of troops, took prisoners the President Don Jose damage. At West End the brigs Julia Moulton and Laureano, Peneda and all of his Cabinet, and sent them Roberta, partly loaded for Boston, were compelled to slip to Port La Union, Tigre Island, from whence the British their cables and put to sea.

steamer took them to San Juan de la Concordia. The Elihu Creswell, of New Orleans, liberated fifty-one slaves Senate immediately assembled at Grenada, the capital by his will, providing that his executors should send them to one of the free States. There are ten men, Jose Del Montenegro, President. twenty-six women, and fifteen children, the latter being from five to twelve years of age. Recent papers contain City from Havana, arrived at New York, the former the documents published by the Governor of New York, who 7th, and the latter the 6th. The Georgia brought 391 pashas been addressed by the executor, representing the case sengers and \$1,500,000 in gold. Her California news has of these slaves, and calling upon philanthropic citizens been anticipated by the Prometheus, and we refer our to render practical assistance, by receiving the slaves readers to another column for a brief summary. She when emancipated, and providing for their employment brings notices of small disturbances, as usual, in some of

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, one of the Associate Justices Jamaica, which place she left the 31st ult., record the of the U.S. Supreme Court, died at his residence in death of Rev. Thomas Pennock, the founder of the Wes-Portsmouth, the 4th inst., after a few days' sickness. leyan Association in Jamaica. He died at St. Andrews Judge Woodbury has filled many high offices of honor on the 26th of August. The Empire City confirms the and trust in the country, and at the time of his death report of the execution of Lopez and his men. was one of the prominent candidates of the Democratic party for President. He for many years filled the station of Secretary of the Navy, under Gen. Jackson's administration, was Secretary of the Treasury under that of Van Buren. He was a Senator in the Congress of the United confederation to which we have so often referred as in States from New Hampshire, and at different periods held the course of formation, has now been fully organized. important public stations in that his native State. He The work was completed at a meeting held in the Free-

The Temperance Societies of Maine had a grand celeba-tion in Portland, week before last. The procession was three construction of the constructio three-quarters of a mile long, four a breast, and represented the bone and sinew of the Commonwealth. This is the first demonstration of the people in a body in favor the new Liquor Law since its passage-emphatic, de cisive and overwhelming. The people—they who in fact Westminister; R. C. Bevan, Esq., banker, &c. The made the law, were out in sufficient numbers to demon-strate that they have declared their independence of strate that they have declared their independence of and a Managing Committee of 54 persons was appointed. The Alliance will forthwith commence its aggressive laws as shall maintain their freedom.

The supposed slave Daniel, arrested the 15th of August at Buffalo, has been declared free by Judge Conkling at In one of his recent letters. Horace Greely says they Auburn, after an examination upon a writ of Habeas have three hundred and sixty-five Roman Catholic Corpus, on the ground that Commissioner Smith who churches in Rome, with a population of 170,824, includremanded him to slavery, had no authority to do so ing infidels, idiots, and infants. This gives one Romish under the tenth section of the Fugitive Slave Law-that church for four hundred and sixty-eight people of all being prospective, and not applying to fugitives who had descriptions. And as the same city contains four thouescaped previous to its passage. Daniel, it was formerly sand six hundred and thirty-three bishops, priests and proved, escaped in the month of August, 1850, and the law monks, each church has an average of nearly thirteen was passed, 12th of September, 1850. The Buffalo Chris- priests to minister to it. Of course each church may tian Advocate says that his friends, fearing that the vig. have a new priest every month in the year-a pleasant ilant marshal might have other papers on which to arrest variety. Daniel, conducted him from Buffalo to the "free soil" of Norwegians and Swedes.—The Lutheran Mission Canada with as little delay as possible, and he will NOT go ary periodical states that a very encouraging progress back to Kentucky according to the decision of Commissioner has been made during the year among the churches of

The Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, from all parts new Synods have been organized—a religious newspaper of the United States, held their Annual Convention at in the Norsk language has been started—tracts have been Hartford, Conn., the 29th ult. Several interesting dis-cussions took place relative to modes of teaching, and especially relating to the establishment of a High School emigration, including several clergymen of ability and The subject was referred to the general committee with instructions to report at the next annual meeting. The plan was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Turner, of the Americants for the ministry. Three of the Swedish Synods ican Asylum, with the statement that it was only in 1817 have ordered collections to be made for church extension that the first of the institutions for this unfortunate class had been established at Hartford, and that now there are Lutheran in doctrine and polity. eleven of them in the United States, all in a highly prosperous condition. Such success should be their motive "THE CITY OF CHURCHES."—Another splendid to continued exertions. At present the ordinary branches church edifice, costing from \$60,000 to \$70,000, is to be of common school education were alone taught in the intitutions, while the wants of the pupils demanded something more.

-it being the sixth owned by that sect in that city.

The first Baptist church in Brooklyn was organized in thing more.

The Boston Journal says that the approaching Railroad Jubiles of three days, commencing on the 17th inst.,
will be disposed of as follows: The first day is to be set
apart for the reception of guests, and visits are to be paid to all our public institutions. The second day will be A SINGULAR AWARD.—The offer of a small premium devoted to excursions in the harbor-and on the third a was lately made, through the Boston Congregationalist, procession and dinner at Faneuil Hall, will complete the for the best essay in answer to sundry questions in relaarrangements. The steamship S. S. Lewis, one of the tion to practical religion, and especially pointing out the four new vessels for the Boston and Liverpool line, will relation of the soul's salvation to a knowledge of the perbe put upon the route at that time, it being the intention son of Christ-a point, one would think, involving the to load her at the new wharf in East Boston, with freight most peculiar features of the orthodox views. The combrought to the sea on the Grand Junction Railroad. | mittee in the case awarded the prize, without knowing

The last number of Copway's American Indian acknowl- the authors of any of the proposed essays, to Rev. Mr. edges the receipt of several letters from the Indian Briggs, a Unitarian clergyman of Plymouth, Mass. country, and says, "we are glad to learn that our Indian friends are doing well. The best news which we hear is that seventy of the Indians long opposed to Christianity, have renounced their heathenism, and are now turning their attention to agriculture, and are building themselves houses."

A CURIOSITY.—Addison Egerett's famous patent wooden bowl machine—a great curiosity—which cuts bowls perfectly smooth, from any kind of solid timber, at the rate of 60 to 80 feet per hour—will be exhibited, in operation at our Mechanics' Fair, in September.—Lowell courier. is that seventy of the Indians long opposed to Christian-

route from Dover, N. H., to Lake Winnipiscogee and the White Hills, were opened on Monday, the 1st inst., to NATURAL BRIDGE IN ALABAMA.-Professor Tuomey. public travel. The opening was celebrated with the in his recent geological exploration of Alabama, found a usual festivities. We hardly know what construction to put upon a remark of the Boston Traveller, in this con- road, which rivals the celebrated one in Virginia. It nection, that there was a little good drinking for those spans about one hundred and twenty feet while its height inclined that way, as well as an abundance of good is about seventy. It is formed of massive sandstone, and

is very symmetrical. The surrounding scenery is very The location of another Insane Asylum in Massachu- grand, and lofty beach and hemlock trees growing on the setts, provided for by an act of the last Legislature, has bridge nearly shade it from the rays of the sun, and add been entrusted to a Board of Commissioners consisting to the wild sublimity of the spot. of ex-Gov. Briggs, Gen. Thompson and Hon. John W. Graves. The Board are on a visit to the State Lunatic States, by the name of Ludwig, has just completed a Asylums of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with a view model of a wave-propelling apparatus. By means of this to examine their plans of operation.

the inventor thinks he shall be able to propel a vessel at The Canadian Parliament was prorogued by the Gov- sea through the water, at a very considerable speed, ernor-General on Saturday, the 30th of August. The merely by the action of the waves. He has been several Royal Speech represents the revenue as in a satisfactory years in perfecting his model, which is well worthy of state, and refers to the grants for improving the naviga- the attention of the curious. tion of the St. Lawrence, and to the reduction of the emigrant tax. Six bills were reserved for the approval of the Queen, three of which relate to churches and rectories, two to the reduction of salaries, and one to the incorporation of the Fort Eric and Buffalo Suspension Bridge Company. The reciprocity question was left has patented a new imposing stone, made of cast iron,

The steamer Cherokee, with six days later news from forms, thus saving the labor of lifting them. The sub-

Havana, arrived at New Orleans, the 3d inst., and brings | stitution of iron for marble imposing-stones was tried news of the capture of Lopez at San Christoval, and of some years ago, and abandoned, on account of the oxyhis execution by strangling on the 29th ult. All his men were likewise taken and executed. We are glad to see A gutta percha tube has been placed in a colliery in Wales, having a shaft four hundred feet deep, whereby a whisper, either from bottom or top, is instantly heard.

A whistle calls attention, and then follows the message. A great source of mischief will be thus abolished by the safe and expeditious mode of communication.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON NEWS.

The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Churchill, which arrived at New York the 4th inst., brought \$400,000. 275 passengers, and California news to August.

Business in San Francisco is improving, and building has advanced so rapidly that the city has assumed nearly its original aspect. The loss of eight houses by fire i cramento is the largest which has ever occurred in

It is estimated that there are 25,000 persons settled and devoted to agricultural pursuits; and the desire for pernanent homes is spreading among the population.

The reports from all the mining districts are more favorable than at any period during the present year, and the shipments of gold for August and September, will doubtless exceed those of any previous months. There is an increased confidence in the ultimate success of quartz mining, and the belief is every day becoming more general that this will become the great and permanent source of gold. The age of prospecting is passed; combined capital and labor, directed by systematic principles, will succeed where a blind trust in fortune and individual efforts has failed.

J. M. Estell, will acompany the Indian Commissioners in their tour of negotiation to Clear Lake, thence to the sources of the Sacramento, after which they will proceed to Klamath River. The hostile Indians on Rogue's

tiver have been dispersed, but not subdued.

The political parties are holding conventions in the various counties, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and for county officers. The four candidates for Congress have been busily engaged in canvassing the State. The project of dividing the State is still urged in some of the southern counties, which were once the seat of nearly all the Spanish establishments in this State, but which have least all their regime.

the Spanish establishments in this State, but which have lost all their political importance under the new regime. The general election in California, for State and other officers, was to take place on the 3d of September.

The events of the past two weeks in San Francisco are of a less exciting character than those embraced in the summary of the last steamer. No great outrage has occurred to heighten the excitement in the public mind. The previous excitement has abated under the amended criminal code, which took effect on the 1st inst., and which allows the jury a discretion to punish either with which allows the jury a discretion to punish either with imprisonment or death, those guilty of arson, burglary, robbery, &c., (among many other rigorous but necessary provisions). A few trials have been had. Among the most conspicuous is the case of Robinson Gibson, and Thompson, convicted at Sacramento of the robbery of James Wilson, and condemned to death.

James Wilson, and condemned to death.

The sailing of the clipper ships, in rapid succession, keeps the stocks of goods continually renewed, so that but in a very few instances is a short supply of any material article experienced, or to be looked for. The freights of these vessels are admirably selected, and the goods arrive in such order that the ventures are seldom

Oregon.—From Oregon we learn that the Indian War is completely broken up. Many battles had been fought, in which large numbers of Indians were killed and wounded, and their villages burned. The Oregon Spectator says, the U. S. Government has instructed the the South American States. Papers from Kingston, Superintendent of Indian Affairs to go on and treat with the rest of the Indian tribes, west of the Cascade Moun-tains, and to provide for the building of a Hospital for them. The party of Capt. Kirkpatrick, who were supposed murdered by the Indians, at Point Oxford, have arrived in Oregon. A man named Osborne, from Allen, Mass., was killed by the Indians at Shasta, Sacramento,

The steamer Columbia, at San Francisco, brings advi-THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The great Protestant The steamer Columbia, at San Francisco, brings advices from Oregon. The official returns for Congress are for Lane 2375, for Wilson 548. In the Legislative Assembly are 8 Democrats and 1 Whig elected to the Council, and 20 Democrats and 3 Whigs to the House of mason's Tavern, at which 200 distinguished laymen and

bread-stuffs is low. Mr. Stevens' Yacht, America, is winning races over all the English Yachts yet put in competition. Several acts of violence occurred in Dublic to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric of the Line to a page several acts of the Celebric lin, at an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the United Kingdom. Accidents and crimes seem to be fearfully increasing. A formal announcement has been made that the exhibition will finally close on the 11th of October, and the awards be rendered on the 15th by the Jurors. £500,000 have been subscribed in Ireland for steamship

It is reported in Paris that successive instead of simul taneous elections are to take place, in order to bring the military to bear upon the several points. In many departments there is a great tendency to disturbance. Advices from Lisbon of the 9th ult., state that the Portuguese Government was preparing to decree the extinction of slavery in its possessions, as also more strin-

gent measures for suppressing the traffic generally on the At a grand review and sham battle at Munich, two squadron of cavalry actually fought with each other, and the Norwegians, and Swedes in the Northwest. Several some forty men were more or less injured. The cause of the encounter is not known.

Letters from Vienna of the 14th announce the expulsion from that city, and from the Austrian dominions generally, of Mr. Warrens, late Consul General of the United States of America, and for the last few years proprietor of the Lloyd newspaper. It is asserted that the order for his expulsion emanated from the Emperor himself, and its cause is to be found in the opposition which Mr. Warrens has shown to some measures of the

VARIOUS ITEMS. The proprietors of the Boston Daily Times have gone into insolvency, from liabilities reported to be from 50,-

The Worcester Spy states that the police are clearing out every tippling place in that city. In consequence of a diminution of scholars in the

northwest part of Boston, the Otis school has been discontinued, and the teachers and scholars are transferred The avarage number of persons ascending the Bunker

Hill Monument is stated at 18,000 a year, and 12 1-2 cents admission is charged, giving an annual income of Bayard Taylor has sailed on an expedition to Egypt

two years. CUBA .- The population of the Island, analyzed is thus :-

and Africa. He will be gone from this country one or

Creole Whites, 23,000

Spaniards,
Troops and Marines,
Foreigners,
Floating Population,
Free Mulattoes,
Free Blacks, 10,000 118,200 Slave Mulattoes 14,100 1,247,330

Mob Law.—In Tuskegee, Ala., on August 15, a man by the name of McCoy, charged with being an abolition-ist, was taken up by the citizens, put under the town pump, watered, then elevated upon a rail, and marched to the tanes of tin-pans, cow-bells, etc., to some distance from the town An ingenious German mechanic in one of the eastern The Wayne County (Ia.) Whig says that a convention

of colored people met at Indianapolis on the 1st inst John G. Britton, of Marion county, was chosen President

DR. OLIN. Resolutions of Boston Preachers' Meeting.

Whereas, we have learned with deep sorrow the death of Rev. Dr. Olin, President of the Wesleyan University, and would express our high sense of the distinguished merits of the deceased—Therefore,
Resolved, That, while we would bow with submission to the Divine will, we feel that in this bereavement the church has lost one of her brightest ornaments and one of the noblest defenders of the truth, pre-eminently endowed with intellectual power, and distinguished for high moral worth.

moral worth.

Resolved, That it becomes us to cherish his memory as that of a faithful and honored minister of Christ, who being dead yet speaks to us, in the recollections of the "daily beauty of his life," in the enduring results of his labors, in his spotless character, and the triumphant faith that sustained him to the last, giving assurance that the loss of the church is his infinite gain.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies and condo

lence to the bereaved relatives, devoutly praying that the consolations of the Gospel may be abundantly manifested to them in this hour of trial. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Olin, and also that they be published in Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

MARRIAGES.

N. E. Cobleigh, Secretary.

LORANUS CROWELL, President pro tem.

doubtless exceed those of any previous months. There is an increased confidence in the ultimate success of quartz mining, and the belief is every day becoming more general that this will become the great and permanent source of gold. The age of prospecting is passed; combined capital and labor, directed by systematic principles, will succeed where a blind trust in fortune and individual efforts has failed.

The Indian hostilities have ceased in the Southern and Eastern borders, and broken out on the Northern frontier. A military expedition, under command of Gen. J. M. Estell, will acompany the Indian Commissioners in their tour of negotiation to Clear Lake, thence to the

DEATHS.

In Medford, Aug. 23, George Francis, son of George G. and Sarah E. Fideld, aged 2 years 8 months. In Natick, 30th ultimo, George Artemus, infant son of Rev. J. Horton, aged 7 months. In South Walpole, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. E. A. Manning, Mrs. Polly Geer, aged 78 years. In Rutland, on the 28th uit, Mr. Nathaniel Sawyer, 87 years months. In Salem, Indiana, Aug. 14, of cholera, Mr. Samuel Day, 57.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Dexter—W. Leonard (we will send the Herald one year for the amount remitted, and place it on your ac't)—J. F. Sheffield—O. W. Watkins—L. B. Knight—G. W. Burke—I. McMahlon—I. B. Bigelow—D. H. Mansfield—J. Weston—W. Phillips (F. Parker's paper is mailed regularly Tuesday afternoon)—J. T. Pettee—E. Miller—S. W. Coggeshall—J. D. Butler—E. A. Rice

—J. Hayes—P. D. Gourle (we have shown your letter to our booksellers; they decline entertaining the proposition at present)—O. Perrin—S. Gibbs—A. R. Lunt—G. R. Crooks.

RECEIPTS FOR	THE H	ER	ALD TO	SEPT. 5.
See that the money y	ou send	us	is duly	acknowledge
Amadon T	1		pays to	Jan 1 '52
Bancher J H	1	50	* 46	Feb 1 '52
Brewster 8	1	60	46	Aug 27 '52
Burke G W	5	00	46	May 15 '53
Chase J A		50	64	Jan 1 '52
Crawford S	1	50	44	July 1 '52
Choate H	1	50	66	Aug 15 '62
Deering E	1	50	66	Sept 1 '52
Daggett L H	1	50	46	July 1 '62
Easton H	3	60	44	Jan 1 '53
Grout J C	1	50	44	Sept 1 '52
Heath L		50	44	Jan 1 '52
Hill T	1	60	46	Sept 1 '52
Knowles W	1	50	. 61	July 1 '52
Leonard W	1	00	**	on ac't
Miner A	1	50	4.	Aug 15 '62
Mower W	1	50	44	Aug 27 '52
McMahon I	1	00	66	Oct 1 '51
Pettee J T		25	64	on ac't
Patterson J	1	00	61	May 1 '52
Piper S	1	60	44	July 1 '62
Rowell L	1	00	44	Sept 1 '52
Read M	1	50	46	Jan 1 '58
Rollins S	2	00	44	Sept 1 '52
Lee C H	3	60	44	Jan 1 '58
Sheffield J	1	80	46	March 15 '53
Thompson S F		50	65	Jan 1 '52
White E F		75	44	Feb 1 '52
Young I H		75	64	March 1 '52

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

BOOKS FORWARDED, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 6. Assembly are 8 Democrats and 1 Whig elected to the Council, and 20 Democrats and 3 Whigs to the House of Representatives.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer America, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool, arrived at East Boston, the 4th inst. She sailed the 23d ult.

We are happy to find that the crops in England promise abundance, and that in consequence, the price of breadested in the consequence, the price of the consequence of the

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. A. R. Lunt, E. Corinth, Me. CAMP MEETINGS. New Sharon, Me., Bethel, Me.,

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. NEW LONDON DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER.

Mansheld,	ou.	**	10	
Coventry,	66		12	
Willimantic,*	44		14	
Tolland,*	44	18	13	
Square Pond,			23	
Thompsonviile,	66		24	
Somers,	46	25	26	
Scitico,	44		27	
Rockville,*	Nov.	1	2 2	
Windsorville,	44		2	
East Hartford,*	44	8	9	
East Glastenbury,*	6.		10	
Eastford,*	44	15	16	
North Woodstock,	44		17	
West Woodstock,	4.6		18	
West Thompson,	46		19	
Fisherville,	66		21	
East Thompson,*	46	22	23	
Danielsonville,*	66		28	
Plainfield,*	66	29	80	
Hebron and Bolton, at Hebron,*	Dec.		5	
Colchester.	4.4	6	7	
Haddam Neck,	6.4		11	
East Hampton,	44		12	
Portland,*	6.6	13	14	
South Manchester,*	6.		15	
Norwich North,*	44		19	
Voluntown,*	46	20	21	
Gales' Ferry,*	4.6		23	
Uncasville,	64		24	
New London,*	66		25	
Lyme,*	44	27	28	
East Lyme,	66		28	
Greenville,*	Jan.	1852	1	
Norwich Landing,*	44		2	
Mystic.*	66	3	4	
Mystic Bridge,	4.6		4	
N. B. The preachers I hope will excuse me	for re	peati	ng th	e
 anget to them to see that a prit statement of	all 14		ration	

The Weekly Freeman announces that a body of London capitalists have subscribed £50,000 as the first step towards the establishment of trans-atlantic communication between Galway and Halifax.

N. The preachers I hope will excuse me for repeating the request to that a FUL statement of all the operations of the church. (financial, \$c.,) be prepared in writing; and wherever the Q. M. Confernce is held, such statements be forwarded and presented. Its gleave, also, to suggest the propriety of collecting during the present Quarter (if it has not already been attended to) the apportionments for necessitous cases and the Biblical Institute.

Manchester, Sept. 1.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER.

	Waster,	16	*	6
	Warren,	46	11	12
	North Dighton,	46	**	12
	Taunton, evening, North Rehoboth,	4.6		13
	Whittington,	46		14
	Fall River, Second Church,	46	18	19
	First Church,	46	21	22
	Somerset,	44	25	26
	South Somerset, 2 o'clock, P. M.,	65	-	26
	Burrillville, Millville,	Nov.	1	2
	Woonsocket,	46		8
	Cumberland, 2 o'clock, P. M.,	66		5
	Attleborough, evening, "	64		5
	Pawtucket,	66		6
	Phenix,	41		7
	Natick,	45	8	9
	Centerville, evening, "	66	-	9
	Portsmouth,	86	15	16
	Newport,	65		17
	Little Compton, "	60		18
	Westport Pt., 2 o'clock, "	65		19
	East Greenwich, "	64	22	23
	Westerly,	44		24
	Providence, Chestnut st. "	46		25
	" Powers St., "	46		26
	Mathewson St., P. M.,	46		27
	" Federal St., "	46		28
	Smithfield, "	*6	29	80
	Wareham,	Dec.	6	25 26 27 28 80 7 8
	Middleboro', evening,	6.6	-	7
	North Fairhaven,	44		8
	" Fairhaven,	4.		8
	South Dartmouth,	64		10
	New Bedford, Fourth St.,	66		11
	" Elm St.,	et		12
	Pleasant St.,	44	13	14
		TH	OMAS	ELY
1	DEDICATION AT BARRE The churc	h lately	occur	nied

DEDICATION AT BARRE.—The church lately occupied by the Universalists in Barre, having been purchased and improved by the Methodist E. Church, will be dedicated Wednesday, September 17. Services, half past 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. Mark Traffton. Also, a sermon in the evening will be preached at half past 7 o'clock.

I. B. Bigglow.

PREACHERS' GATHERING AT BLANDFORD CENTER, MASS.—The association of preachers of the southern part of Springfield District, in accordance with their vote, will hold a meeting at Blandford Centre, to commence on Monday, Sept. 22, and continue till Wednesday morning. "How shall use get

The following resolution, among others, was adopted:

"Resolved, That should the laws of Indiana become so oppressive as to be intolerable, we recommend our people to emigrate to Canada, Jamaica, or elsewhere, in preference to Liberia."

CORRECTION.—In the Minutes of the Maine Conference, there are several names given in answer to the Question, "Who was received into full connexion; the first, only, was received into full connexion; the others were ordained Local Deacons. Their names would have so appeared, if the printer had followed copy.

Kent's Hill, Sept. 3.

22, and continue till Wednesday morning. "How shall we get there?"

Answer. The cars leave Springfield for Albany about noon. Get a ticket for Resextl Daror. The fare is 50 cents. There you will find regular conveyances up the mountain four miles and a half to this place-fare 25 cents. The course is "up, up, up, excelsior;" wild and romantic, paying good interest to the lover of nature. The preachers, of course, know their order of exercises—only we will state that the most of Thesday will be devoted to the anniversary of the Sabbath School and a glorious ion in the grove.

Preschers of adjoining associations are invited to join the festivities of the occasion. Come one—come all. Come stand once on those 'cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces;' the bland atmosphere will brace up both your bodies and your dignities, and fill you with an independence equal to his "Who would not flatter Neptune for his trident,"

Nor Jove for his power to thunder."

H. M. Extor.

GROVE MEETING.—A grove meeting will be held in Cumberland, near West Cumberland meeting house, to commence Sept. 29th. Monday evening, and continue Ill Friday evening, on ground owned by Bro. James Shaw, ten miles from Portland, half a mile from the post road leading from Portland to Gray. The ground is favorably situated for a place of worship, comfortably shaded, and protected from wind by a thick forest and rising ground on the north and northwest. Good spring water near by. This meeting is designed especially to furnish an extra means of grace for hundreds of precious souls in this section living remote from camp meeting privileges.

Such a meeting is very much desired by many in this community, and it is the opinion of men of piety and good judgment, that it will greatly contribute to the prosperity of truth and righteousness in this region of country. The ground will be suitably prepared with seats for the people, and stands for the preachers adapted for the occasion, and ground cleared for the erection of some few tents in which to hold prayer meetings and partake of refreshments, or for companies to remain on the ground if they wish. We cordially invite and solicit the adjoining circuits and stations to unite and co-operate with us in support of this meeting. Come, brethren, in the ministry and membership, of all Christian names and orders, come all the region round about, and let us worship God a few days in the grove, and see and experience his salvation. Bring your tents, brethren, and provisions, camp meeting like; if you cannot raise a company to come with a tent, come, and bring your luncted by the consent and advice of the Presiding Elder of l'orthand District, under whose supervision the meeting will be conducted.

West Cumberland, Sept. 3.

BETHEL CAMP MEETING.—I am authorized to say to all who design to attend the Camp Meeting near Bethel Hill, which commences the 15th of the present month, that arrangements have been made for them to go from this place, and from any and all stations between this city and the place of meeting, for half the usual fare. Tickets can be had at the several ticket offices on the read

West Cumberland, Sept. 3.

offices on the road.

Portland, Sept. 1, 1851.

W. F. Farrington. BRIGHTON MARKET-THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

4.000 Cattle at market, during the week, of all descriptions. 1,000 at least remain unsold. The offerings as before for several weeks were characterized as the lean kind. But /ew among the whole were rich. Those that were, brought \$6.50 radily. Good at \$6.00 a 6.874. Fair at \$6.25 a 5.75. Ordinary at \$4.00 a 4.873. Poor \$3 a 4. Working oxen, and Cows and Calves, were duil at a reduction in price of 10 per cent, and two and three years old cattle, were still more depressed.

Sheep-Abeep and Lumbs-At market 5.520. Sheep—Sheep and Lambs—At market, 5,520.
Prices. 81.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00.

Thicks. 31.20, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 8.00.

The market was better than last week, and all sold; the prices advanced 25c. per head from last week.

Swine—1,000 at market, during the week, and about 800 on Thursday. All sold at prices much as last week, but quicker sales. We quote by lot 4½ cts. a 42 per lb.

At retail 5 and 6 cts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LONGER USED THE BETTER THE LONGER USED THE BETTER LIKED. NEW CHURCH MUSIC.

THE GOLDEN LYRE,—A new collection of Church Music, adapted to the various metres now in use, together with a great variety of new Anthems, Sentences, and Chants. for Choirs, Singing Classes, Musical Associations, and Social Sacred Music Circles, by V. C. Tatton, anthor of Taylor's "Sacred Minstrel," "Choral Anthems," ac.

This is Mr. Taylor's last work, and though but a few months from the press, many thousands have been called for.

"TAYLOR'S CHORAL ANTHEMS, a new collection of Choruses, Anthems, Quartettes, Trios, Duetts and Solie, original and selected, for Singing Societies, Choirs and Social Musical Circles."

Mr. Taylor's compositions are original, chaste, pleasing and

and mind screenes, for singing societies, choirs and Social sittle cal Circles."

Mr. Taylor's compositions are original, chaste, pleasing and highly expressive. There is melody in every part. His selections are judiciously made from the best works, both ancient and modern. His works have received the highest praise both from the press and the nussical profession, and it is the united testimony of all who have used them, that "the longer they are used the better they are liked." The music is adapted to Choirs and Schools of every grade, from beginners to the most cultivated; and where these books are purchased, new ones are not needed every year or two.

JOHN W. FULLER & CO., Publishers, Utica, N. Y., (Successors to Hawley, Fuller & Co.) Utica, Sept. 10, 1851.

YEW SALEM ACADEMY. THE FALL TERM SALEM ACADEMY. THE FALL Trans of this institution will commence on Monday, Sept 1st, 1851. The subscriber makes his grateful acknowledgements to the public for their liberal and regularly increasing patronage since he has had charge of this institution; and hopes by diligence and faithfulness to this responsible trust, he may still share the same favor.

Special attention will be devoted to all that design teaching the coming season, both in their qualifications and in assisting them to good schools. Applications from School Committees at an early part of the term will be likely to secure the most experienced teachers. Miss Seas J. Swirr, a regular graduate of one of the most popular institutions of the State, has been employed to take charge of the Female Department.

Board can be had from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per week. Tuition as usual at this institution. Music. Painting, Drawing, on reasonable terms. No pains will be spared to render the connection of students at this institution the most pleasant and profitable.

New Salem, Aug. 27.

BOWDOIN STREET SEMINARY, FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES. Mr. and Mrs. G. WILKES Inform their patrons and the public, that the Seventh Annual Term of their school will commence on Monday, the 28th of September. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made at their residence, No. 29 Bowdoin St., on the mornings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week prior to the 29th, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clook.

Sept 3

MELROSE UNION ACADEMY. THE Sept. 10, 1851. Instruction will be given in the various branches of English Education, the Latin, Greek and Freuch Languages, Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Instruction will be especially adapted to fit Students for College, Teaching and the Counting Room.

For English Branches, 266 (Languages, extra, each, Drawing and Painting, extra, 2 (Lesons on Piano Forte and use of Instruments, 10 (Board in good families, \$2.25. The Principal can boar or eight boys in his family, and take the entire charge of both in and out of School JOHN C. INGALLS, A. M., Principal can boar the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state JOHN C. INGALLS, A. M., Principal.

T OST. Several articles were lost, by persons returning from Eastham Camp Meeting, last week; amongst the number was a black leather travelling trunk, boot top, with straps, marked with white chalk on the top, J. N. Harding, Boston, supposed to have been taken from the steamboat wharf by mistake. Whoever may have the above, or any other article not their own, will please return the same to P. MARTIN'S Sept 3 Carpet Store, 85 Hanover St., Boston.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

AMERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1852.
To Clergymen, Postmasters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents, Students, and Heads of Families.

EMPLOYMENT.

SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT removed to 181 William street, (near Sprince), New-York.

BOOK AGENTS WAYED.

The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious induence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

The To young men of enterprize and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

Just Published.—"Pictorial Description of China and India," 600 pp., and "Thrilling Incidents of the Wars of the United States," 600 pp. Retail price, \$2.50 per volume.

Our Publications are too numerous to be described in an advertisement.

vertisement.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprize, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25. for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, haured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. soon be able to accreain the second of the sale, will receive promptly by mail, a Circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to Persons disposed to act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing

with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressin the subscriber, post paid,
Sept 3 2w ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER,
181 William street, New York.

POSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL, conducted by the Female Medical Education Society. The Seventh Semi-Annual Term will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November, 1851, and continue three months. Tuition \$25. The Society's Report, giving particulars, can be had of the Secretary. TIMOTHY GILBERT, President.

Samuel Gregory, Secretary, 17 Cornhill.

TEW CHURCH MUSIC. THE "New"

CAMMINA SAGRA, or Boston Collection of Sacred Music
By Lowell Masoy. This work embodies a selection of the
choicest music from all Mr. Mason's numerous publications, the
most popular tunes and pieces in the well-known book "Carmins Sacra," being taken as its basis; and by purchase of the
copyright, the publishers have been enabled to add some of the
most admired and useful tunes composed by Charles Zenne;
among which will be found Missionary Chant, Hussitan Chant,
Temple Chant, Hummel, Front Street, &c. Also a large number of entirely xew and fine tunes are given, in additional pages.
Eleven editions of the New Carmina Sacra have been called for
within a very short time, and it may safely be claimed as the
most valuable singing book for choirs, congregations and
schools, ever made in this country.

The New Carmina Sacra abounds in times of a very superior
order, pleasing, accurate and scientific, yet so plain and natural
as to be within the execution of any properly trained choir.—
Eve. Jour.

We are confident that no book of church music has been issued from the press which contains so great a quantity of pleasing, useful, and truly devotional music as the New Carmina

We are confident that no book of church music has been issued from the press which contains so great a quantity of pleasing, useful, and truly devotional music as the New Carmina Sacra; music proper for all the uses of the church; music which will not pall upon the ear and weary the listener, or call to mind the hurdy gurdy of the Ethiopian minstrels, but music dignified and solemn as well as pleasing.—Boston Traveller.

The New Carmina Sacra is an excellent collection of church music; every page contains a gem of sacred song. Here is old music-good as well as old-and abundance of new music to excite our admiration. Amid its almost endless variety, all is good.—Post.

We would most heartily recommend the "New Carmina Sacra," to those choirs who are seeking for a new singing book, believing that it is the best compend of church music ever issued from the American press.—S. B. Gazette.

It is unquestionably the best singing book this author has ever issued.—Boston Bee.

The New Carmina Sacra contains an addition of more than two hundred tunes and anthems, the whole making the best collection we have ever seen.—Olive Branch.

Published by WILKINS, CARTER & CO., 16 Water street, Boston.

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From the National Era-SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

FROM THE SPANISH. Ouien lo duda. BY GRACE GREENWOOD My gladsome thoughts go forth, beloved,

Upon the pleasant morning hours, With songs from tuneful-throated birds, And earliest odors from the flowers! Full-laden with love's choicest sweets,

Each smallest thought shall come to thee, As from the red heart of a rose Flies home the richly burdened bee My tender thoughts go forth, beloved,

Upon the golden airs of noon, With languid odors from the flowers That flush and faint through ardent June; With all the swiftness of the streams, That fling out laughter as they run-With all the brightness of the day-

But when along the cloud-hung west The last red lights grow pale and die, And all one shade the wheat-fields lie;

With all the passion of the sun.

When twilight drops adown the hills, And floats upon the far, dim sea-Then, O beloved, my lone, void heart Yearns through the distance unto thee.

And when the fresh night winds awake To frolic all the garden through-To bow the saintly lily's head And spill the violet's cup of dew; And when they higher mount, and beat

The tree's long arms against the eaves, Troubling the robin in his nest, And making tumult in the leaves-Then in the silence, I can hear

Strange sounds and whisperings of dread, And every murmur in the grass Seems some unfriendly spirit's tread! My very heart lies hushed and cold.

A nameless fear oppresseth me-Like some lost child, my frighted soul Calls through the darkness unto thee! So love, of all the thoughts I give,

Choose thou the best and dearest part-The pride of day, or gloom of night, The joy, or terror of my heart; The glad, exultant love that fills

The morning with its joyous strain,

Or that wild loneliness that sighs, And stretches out its arms in vain. Would sigh or carol move thee most? And were thy tenderest kiss bestowed On eyes that droop with tears, or lips

With careless laughter overflowed?

SKETCHES.

GRATTAN.

Grattan, the first man in the brightest day of the Irish Parliament, was descended of an honorable lineage. His father was a barrister, member of Parliament for Dublin, and also its Recorder. He himself was a graduate of the Irish University, where he was distinguished. Entering the Middle Temple, he was called to the Irish bar in 1772. But his mind was parliamentary; his study in England had been parliament: and his spirit was kindled by the great orators of the time. He who had heard Burke and Chatham, had heard the full power of imaginative oratory-of all oratory the noblest. Grattan had the materials of a great speaker in daring sincerity, and an imagination furnished with all the essential knowledge for debatenot overwhelmed by it, but refreshing the original force of his mind, like the eagle's wing refreshed by dipping into the fountain, but dipping only to soar. Yet, though almost rapturously admiring those distinguished men, he was no imitator. He struck out for himself a line between both, and, in some of its happier moments, superior to either; combining the rich exuberance of Burke's imagination with Chatham's condensed dignity of thought. Possessed of an extraordinary power of reasoning, Grattan had the not less extraordinary power of working it into an intensity which made it glow; and some of the most elaborate arguments ever uttered in Parliament have all the brilliancy of eloquence. He continually reasoned, though the most metaphorical of speakers; and this combination of logic and lustre, though so unnatural in others, in him was characteristic. He poured out arguments like a shower of arrows, but they were all arrows tipped with fire. Mr. Phillips' sketch of him brings Grattan before us to the life :- " He was short in stature, and unprepossessing in appearance. His arms were disproportionately long. His walk was a stride. With a person swaying like a pendulum, and an abstracted air, he seemed always in thought, and each thought provoked an attendant gesticulation. Such was the outward and visible form of one whom the passenger would stop to stare at as a droll, and the philosopher to contemplate as a study. How strange it is that a mind so replete with grace and symmetry, and power, and splendor, should have been allotted such a dwelling for its residence! Yet so it was, and so also was it one of his highest attributes, that his genius, by its 'excessive light,' blinded his hearers to his physical imperfections. It was the victory of mind over matter."

KIT CARSON.

One of the most interesting features in a visit to St. Louis, is the contact into which you are brought, with some of the men and things from the "Far West." On arriving at one of the hotels at a crowded time, you may be put into the same room with a company of Sante Fe traders: or you may meet with some of the trappers from the Rocky Mountains; or be favored with an interview with that famous man of Western adventure, Kit Carson,-as was the writer of this, in common with a few other friends. It so happened that Carson came to St. Louis on business, during our visit; and our kind host having long and familiarly known him, invited him to his house that we might make his acquaintance. Punctual to his appointment, Carson came; but utterly unlike the stout, hardy, stalwart denizen of the mountains we had expected to see, we found him a delicate looking man, apparently not over five feet five inches in height, and so quiet in his manner that you would think him the last person in the world to look a bear or an Indian in the face. He has a very massive brow, a keen, penetrating eye, wears his auburn hair long, so as to hang upon his shoulders, and dresses like other people. He is evidently a man of great natural shrewdness and judgment, and of indomitable energy and perseverance. His birth place was in Kentucky, but when but fourteen years old, he went to the Rocky Mountains and became a trapper. He acted as guide for various travellers, and was Col. Fremont's great reliance throughout his expeditions to and beyond the Rocky Mountains. He was also Gen. Kearney's guide, and by crawling out through the enemy's camp one night, until his clothes and flesh were torn off by the prickly pears, he succeeded in conveying the intelligence that Gen. Kearney was surrounded, and was the means of saving his detachment from destruction. He is said to be the

is, as they say "he can get more out of a horse than any other man." Mr. Polk offered him a commission as lieutenant or captain in the army, which he said he did not wish, but "would accept, if it would oblige Mr. Polk." He did accept and act under it for a while, but soon gave it up, not liking such restraint after the long freedom of the plains and mountains; he never would wear a uniform. He now lives near Santa Fe in New Mexico, is married to a Spanish wife, acts as sutler to one of our military posts, and is just now taking over the plain twelve wagons loaded with merchandize, and one hundred cattle,-the latter with a view of introducing a good stock into that fine grass country. He thinks highly of the capabilities of New Mexico,—says he believes there will be found to be gold there which will make people almost forget California,-thinks the New Mexicans are accessible to Protestants, and took some tracts home with him which one of our number gave him .- Correspondent of the N. Y. Ob-

VANDILLE, THE MISER OF PARIS.

In the year 1745, Vandille, the miser, wa worth nearly eight hundred thousand pounds He used to boast that this vast accumulation sprang from a single shilling. He had increase it step by step, farthing by farthing, shilling by shilling, pound by pound, from the age of sixteen to the age of seventy-two. For six and fifty years had that covetous old man lived, for no other purpose than to accumulate gold which he had not the courage to enjoy. Not once during those years had he indulged himself in any luxury, or participated in any pleasure; his life was one continuous sacrifice to Mammon The blessings which a kind and benevolent Providence had bestowed in his mercy upon mankind were never accepted by Vandille; his whole soul was absorbed; his every joy was sought for in the yellow heap which his avarice had accumulated. His death was a singular one; the end of that man was a terrible lesson and one from which a fearful moral may b drawn. The winter of the year 1794 had been very cold and bitter, and the miser felt inclined to purchase a little extra fuel in the summer time, to provide, to some extent, against the like severity in the ensuing winter. He heard a man pass in the street with wood to sell; he haggled for an unconscionable time about the price, and at length completed his bargain, at the lowest rate. Avarice had made the miser dishonest, and he stole from the poor woodman several logs. In his eagerness to carry them away, and hide ill-gotten store he overheated his blood and produced a fever. For the first time in his life he sent for a surgeon. "I wish to be bled," said he; "what is your charge?" "Half a livre," was the reply. The demand is deemed extortionate, and the surgeon was dismissed. He then sent for an apothecary, but he was also considered too high! and he at last sent for a poor barber, who agreed to open the vein for three pence a time. "But, friend," said the cautious miser, "how often will it be requisite to bleed me?" "Three times, eight ounces each time," replied the barber. "Let me see," said the possessor of three-quarters of a million, "that will be ninepence; too much, too much. I have determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole twenty-four ounces at once, and that will save me sixpence." The barber remonstrated, but the miser was firm: he was certain he said that the barber was desirous to extort an extra sixpence," and he would not submit to such scandalous imposition. His vein was opened, and four and twenty ounces of blood was taken from him. In a few days Vandille, the miser, was no more. The savings of his life, the wages of his vice and avarice, he left to the King of France.-Lives and Anecdotes of Misers.

TEMPERANCE.

END OF A FELLOW STUDENT.

To day I saw F., who was a classmate in the - Academy, in 1840. He was S.'s associate in opposing the temperance cause, and branding the friends as being weak minded. What was he then? and what is he now? He, the only child of a widowed mother. On him that mother had placed her hope, and lavished her little means, that he might become educated, and even eminent.

While a student in the institution, he took a noble stand in learning. He had no rival in studies, no equal in composition or declamation, and was looked up to by all. Those emblems of the greatness and brilliancy of his youthful mind, that was emerging into manhood, excited a love in the mind of that fond mother, and often caused her to revel in imagination on the greatness of the joy of her heart, to see that son, the lone star of her existence, rising and expanding into future greatness, probably to leave a name that would be chronicled among our greatest men, and an example worthy to be patterned by the world. This, however, was not to be. That mother's fondest hopes were blighted. Her idol of future eminence refused to sign the pledge; had nothing to restrain his generous heart from partaking of the social glass, of which he drank and became a victim to vice. He is now a reeling, imbecile inebriate, ready to plunge into any iniquity, or commit any crime that may pervade his frenzied mind. Go to the bar-rooms of New Winsor, of -, of and ask for the once bright and promising youth; and they in wonder will ask you if you do not

refer to poor bloated, fighting and drunken Sam Go to --- church, and witness that mother, as she sits in the sanctuary of worship, and behold her deeply furrowed cheeks grief-de picted, and sorrowful countenance, and ask the cause of her distress, and the answer will be,

INTEMPERANCE.

In answer to a series of questions, a writer in

"O! my lost! my erring son!"

the Temperance Recorder says :-We regret that we have not specific documents for the satisfaction of gentlemen on these and others inquiries. The general principles constantly unfolded by all our lecturers, and in all our publications, settle these questions; though particular cases and facts are desirable. All the world know that alcohol bewilders, stultifies and maddens the brain. Hence a merchant who drinks intemperately, soon becomes inattentive to his business, makes foolish bargains, wild speculations, loses public confidence, and, in a short time, comes to poverty. Every town and city has furnished instances of once promising young merchants, who were ruined by strong drink. Dr. Jewett's lecture on the warfare of the Rum Traffic on useful occupations, is a very

instructive one. The importation of liquor has considerably increased in the past year or two; how much. we are unable to say. It seemed to take a sud den start at the appearance of the cholera: the market was soon glutted with brandy; wine too has come in upon us in great quantities; but whether it is all drank, or will take another voyage out, we cannot tell. The increase of population, especially of foreign, is great, and i may all be called for.

The amount of grain and fruit distilled, it is impossible to compute. During the famine in Ireland, more than enough was distilled in Great Britain to have sustained the entire population

writer says, that, if intemperance goes on unob- though the one party have the advantage in structed in Great Britain to the end of the claim upon the common treasury, over the other nineteenth century, there will have been de- in all respects similarly circumstanced. But stroyed for liquor, from 1801 to 1900, 5,800 their relative claims being determined upon the million bushels of grain, which, made into bread, common treasury, they are to share in propor

For the Herald and Journal. PRESIDING ELDER'S ALLOWANCE.

MR. EDITOR:—"I will also show thee mine portion." opinion;" and I do this, though at the risk of "PRO!

upon the subject, I may let out some darkness, claim for the P. Elder and preacher to the sum of whom have interests involved, though all may pay but 90 per cent. of the aggregate, the P. not be equally interested in the abstract, or in Elder is entitled to the same, and to no more; if the authorities of the church another, and the hands for the common cause and treasurywhole, or the Preacher of any one station or cir- spect ever whisper my aggrievance. cuit in particular? To borrow a phrase from Elder a "preferred claimant?" Here is the there shall not be crippled in their holy calling, tion, it would seem, there is but one answer, though the interpretation given of a certain portion of Discipline involves the opposite. It matters not, though the several apportionments be being made by the district stewards, and the do I question the willingness of the church respective apportionments according to the actual a common claim upon a common treasury, according to the allowance of each. The Discipline cannot be more stabled. The Discipline cannot be more stabled. pline cannot be more explicit on this point than it is. It reads, "He," (i. e., the P. Elder)
"shall share with the preachers on the districtin proportion with what they have respectively received." This cannot be construed to countenance the idea of separate, preferred interests on either hand. In case the P. Elder gets from collections taken up specially for his support but 50 per cent. of his apportionment and allowance in any society, and the preacher gets from subscription or otherwise his full allowance, the P. Elder has a claim upon the preacher till they shall share between them proportionately. And so in case the P. Elder gets his 100 per cent. the preacher is not to be turned away with but 50 per cent. of his allowance. From motives of expediency or policy, or from modesty, he may if he choose relinquish his right—as I doubt not many have-but such relinquishment, however often made, or from whatever motives, does not affect the question of his actual right to "share in proportion with his P. Elder." The one common end for which the stewards of the respective societies or the preacher in charge are to btain funds in such manner as they shall deem best, is for the support of the ministry in common in each place respectively. The P. Elder teemed P. Elder, was excellent. The preaching has an interest in common with the preacher on was of the right stamp-plain, pointed, spiritual, the amount to be raised to meet the entire allow- and attended by the Holy Ghost. The converance both of the P. Elder and of the preacher; and any deficiency in this common treasury in any instance is to be shared between them proportionately according to their respective appor-

discipline; and though it has not always been the practical, yet it is the disciplinary truth. It is said, in substance, there are separate interests in fact; for while the preacher's allowance is obtained in one way, the P. Elder gets his by collections taken up specially for him. This it must be admitted is to a great extent the modern practice: "but from the beginning it was not so." The quarterly collections were formerly for the support of the ministry in common on the circuit or station; and this modern practice of taking the collection for a specific, separate interest, is an innovation on the practice of our predecessors. If the modern practice is to be interpreted as creating a separate, preferred interest, it may be well for the "Committee on the administration of discipline" of the next General

tionment or allowance! This is justice, this is

Conference to look after this innovation. Again: it is said in effect that such being the rule, viz., that each shall share from a common treasury proportionately; the P. Elder will have no interest to use his influence to increase the allowance of the preacher in any given case, though he may deem it altogether insufficient for his (i. e., the preacher's) support; but that his own interest lies the other way, inasmuch as any increase of claim on the part of the preacher upon the common treasury, but lessens the relative chances of the P. Elder's getting as much as he will get otherwise." I hardly know how to for the Kennebunk Camp Meeting; and to this meet this objection; but I will say that such as many hearts will respond, Amen. fill the Presiding Eldership ought to so magnify the office as to be above suspicion of the love of 'filthy lucre," and be exempt from the least taint of that mercenary spirit which the objec-tion seems to involve. Men have filled this office who have "sought not their own, but the over the same road, had he not escaped after he things of Jesus Christ," and who have chose had been taken. themselves to suffer rather than that their sons in the Gospel ministry should not have a competence. Such an one was the lamented Fisk, who practically regarded this rule of discipline, always dividing with his boys proportionately, and sometimes giving instead of taking the lion's position. And those were loving times! A common interest recognized and adopted gave them a fellow-feeling; and "a fellow-feeling made them wondrous kind." Such a spirit and practice might do something toward bringing instances where the opposite has produced some little alienation.

It has been argued, that because the P. Elder's according to their ability to pay, while the real ability of a society probably always deter- for. mines to some extent the amount of the preachalways will be so long as humanity remains as it P. Elder's claims has nothing to do with detercase, any farther than it determines the relative claims of parties upon a common treasury. The rule of apportionment and of determining relative claims is one thing; the rule determining what each shall actually receive is another. Between the relative allowances of the two parties under the rule fixing the claims of each, there than the other. For this there is no existing ence came forward and obligated themselves each

would feed the present population twenty-four tion to the respective claims of each. If the years. hearty amen! And the Discipline is alike responsive. But if one is allowed to take a double and to take it too on a relatively higher claim, I must echo the disciplinary word, viz., "pro-

"PROPORTION" is the word! I can adopt putting in jeopardy both my head and heart, my no comment upon or interpretation of the Disciadgment and motives. The question having pline which renders this term a nullity. It is a been mooted in the Herald of late as to what is standing rule of "equal proportion," and runs discipline, truth and justice relative to the P. thus, as applied to the district, viz: As is the Elder's claim, it appears desirable that the matter should be definitely settled, if indeed it can of receipts, so is the P. Elder's claim to the be. There seems to be a diversity of opinion amount he is to receive. As applied to the staamong your correspondents. If I shed no light tion or circuit, it runs thus: as is the whole and this may be of some personal service at least. total of the receipts, so is the P. E.'s claim to There are three parties in this controversy, all what he is to receive! Thus if the district their feelings. The Presiding Elders are one the station pay but 50 per cent. to the preacher, party, the preachers having appointments under and the P. Elder take of funds deposited in his church, the people, are still another. The con- missionary appropriations for instance, designed troversy hitherto has been, as is supposed, be- to assist some feeble society—and retain his 100 tween the two former, and seems to be narrowed per cent. of claim out of such funds, he is amenadown to this, viz: Has the Presiding Elder of a ble to his Conference for the act. God knows district preferred disciplinary claims to the if I were to submit from any motives of expediclaims of the Preachers on his district as a ency to such injustice, I would not in self-re-

As to the obligations of the church to support civil law;—Does the Discipline make the P. the Gospel ministry so that such as are called whole question in a nut shell; and to this ques-perhaps none have a higher sense than your correspondent. Neither do I doubt the ability of the M. E. Church as a whole to provide a competence for such as are inwardly moved upon by the Holy Ghost to take upon themselves the made by different committees, the P. Elder's office and work of a Christian minister. Nor yet preacher's by a committee of the Q. M. Confermeet her obligations when properly presented ence to be acted upon by the Conference; now But, Mr. Editor, I believe that the rival claim whether the respective committees make their of preferred interest to the support of the church on the part of any portion of the ministry is preability of the churches on the district or of the judicial to that full supply that ought to flow

> And now, as I have no possible motive for con-cealment in any "castle," and have little fear of falling into the clutches of "Giant Despair," I shall appear under my proper cognomen,

A. A. Cook. Oxford, Mass., Aug., 1851.

For the Herald and Journal.

KENNEBUNK CAMP MEETING.

At an early hour on Monday, Aug. 25th, the brethren from Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, were pressing their way up to our feast of tabernacles in the wilderness, with strong confidence that the great Head of the church would meet them there. Tents, to the number of 40, were erected with great despatch. The grove never looked more beautiful, nor a day more pleasant. Nature and Providence seemed to welcome us to this beautiful retreat, not surpassed by any spot in New England.

The meeting at Kennebunk was one of the best camp meetings ever held in the State of Maine. The government of the meeting, under the supervision of Rev. D. B. Randall, our essions were numerous, compared with former meetings. There must have been, at least, one hundred conversions. I saw 70 anxiously seeking God at one time. There were more than sixty ministers present. The following brethren preached, as they come in order: W. McDonald, Matt. 11: 17; A. Heath, James 5: 16; I. Marcy, James 5: 19, 20; D. W. Barber, Acts 17: 18; Camp meeting John Allen, Gen. 32: 26; H. H. Hartwell, Jer. 8: 22; N. E. Cobleigh, Matt. 12: 31, 32; Prof. Lindsey, Matt. 26: 38; J. C. Perry, John 6: 27; C. C. Cone, Prov. 4: 26; I. J. P. Collyer, Luke 1: 71, 72; J. McMillan, Ezek. 33: 11; J. Spaulding, Heb. 11: 6: A. Sanderson, Luke 16: 25; W. F. Farrington, I. Cor. 3: 21, 22, 23; C. Andrews,

I Tim 4 . 10 The weather was most glorious; not a cloud obscured the sun, nor a drop of rain dampened our tents during the whole meeting.

The last night, with the parting scene, will long be remembered by many. Prayer and praise was heard until the break of day; and even with the day's dawning, the angel with whom they wrestled did not depart, but continued to hover over the camp of the saints. Our love feast, on the last morning was deeply interesting: testimony followed testimony, song followed song, glory was added to glory, until every heart responded, "Surely God is in this place." We then formed a circle of about 800 persons, and took the parting hand amidst falling tears and exulting hearts, many of us no more to meet in time.

We can only say, in conclusion, glory to God

W. McDONALD. P. S. I ought to say in praise of our Maine Temperance Law, that it aided us in sending one rumseller to Alfred Jail, who violated its 14th section, and we should have put another one

For the Herald and Journal.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. MAINE AND EAST MAINE CONFERENCES.

In the prosecution of my agency in behalf of the Wesleyan University, I have found that the relation of the Methodist Church in Maine to this institution is not generally understood. I take this method, therefore, of stating the facts in the about a better state of feeling in such individual case. The Wesleyan University is under the control and patronage of the Conferences in New England and the State of New York. Being controlled by a Joint Board of Trustees and visclaim is to be made on or among the societies itors appointed by the several patronizing Conferences, and its current expenses being met, in preacher's allowance should be made wholly in part, by the proceeds of funds raised by these view of what he should have, and that without several Conferences, the funds there raised conreference to such ability the P. Elder should stitute an important item in the resources of the have the last farthing of his apportionment, how- University, and at present are quite essential, in ever much the preacher be minus. To this it is order that its operations may be carried on withreplied, 1st, That the P. Elder's apportionment out embarrassment. It is highly important, is not made according to the actual ability of the therefore, to the prosperity of the University, societies respectively. 2d, That the supposed or that the Conference pledges be fully provided

The Wesleyan University is the only Methoer's estimate. If it be said such should not be dist college in New England, together with the the case, I answer such is the matter of fact, and eastern part of New York. With eleven Conferences pledged to its support, it would be is. 3d. That the rule of apportionment of the highly discreditable to us as a denomination to suffer it to labor under embarrassment for want mining what he shall actually receive in any of money or students. Of the four hundred and twenty-nine Alumni of the University, one hundred and eighty-five have entered the ministry This fact shows the important bearing of the in

stitution upon our denominational prosperity. The Maine Conference, after the example other patronizing Conferences, pledged itself, in the year 1844, to raise \$5,000 towards the enmay be no just proportion; the one may be, all dowment of the University. At the same time things taken into the account, relatively higher a sufficient number of the preachers of Confer-

best rider ever known in the mountains; that | of that God-forsaken country. An English | remedy, and the Discipline is not violated, even | to pay the interest of \$50 or \$100 annually, for five years, or until the principal should be paid. This obligation has been mostly met. The interest on the pledge has been paid up to the present time, and one thousand dollars of the

principal. To meet the balance of the pledge unpaid there are in the hands of the agent,

In Notes against sundry persons believed to be good, Bond of Androscoggin and Kennebeck Railroad,
Verbal pledges by good and responsible men, 1,000 00
Interest due on preachers' notes,
Notes of doubtful value reckoned at 1-6 their

Total amount of resources, \$3,013 10

Leaving a balance not provided for, of \$987 90 According to an arrangement entered into by the Maine and East Maine Conferences at their last session, it will devolve upon the Maine Conference to raise the balance of the pledge not provided for. Inasmuch as the pledges and colections from within the bounds of the East Maine Conference amount to one half the whole pledge, together with interest on the same, and their proportionate share of the expense of agency; so that if the pledges now belonging to the East Maine Conference are all paid and interest thereon, that Conference will have no more to

The subscriber has been appointed agent to collect the notes and pledges due, and also to raise the balance not provided for. As he has a pastoral charge also assigned him, it will be impracticable to spend much time away from home on this agency. Nor would this be necessary if our people properly appreciated this important interest.

PREMIUM MEDICINES. Physicians, and the presence of a special agent to stimulate their benevolence? Is there no able and generous hearted man whose eye may light upon this communication willing to advance a thousand dollars, and thus relieve the Conference of a burden so long borne? An important educational plan has recently been adopted, under the direction of Conference, which we think promises much for the cause of education in our church. But our pledge to the University is now in our way; how long shall this business linger? Let us finish this work, and then we shall be prepared to enter upon a more comprehensive plan of operations. Friends of the University are earnestly invited to assist in this work; all money forwarded to me for this purpose will be residued to the place of Conference of the propagation of the propagation of the substant of the prescriptions and Fam involved to assist in this work; all money forwarded to me for this purpose will be president and the propagation of the propagation of the propagation of the University are earnestly invited to assist in this work; all money forwarded to me for this purpose will be president to the propagation of the p money forwarded to me for this purpose will be paid towards the pledge of Conference, with no other expense of agency than the postage.

S. Allen, Agent of Wes. University. Waterville, Aug. 27.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

otherwise, and more recently in Lowell, where his health somewhat failed. A few months since he removed to our neighboring village of Suncook, where he hoped to continue his efforts for the support of his growing family. But befor the support of his growing family. Dut being called to watch over a darling boy in his descent to the grave, his constitution gave way, and he soon followed his son to the spirit land. He embraced religion in early life, and found it.

He embraced religion in early life, and found it.

No. 30 Elm Street, (corner Brattle Square,) Boston.

May 25 such a support on a dying bed, that he could triumph in view of a glorious immortality. May his numerous relatives follow him as he followed

HARBIET D., wife of James PAGE, left us, as we trust, for the church triumphant, July 29, aged about 50. Sister P. made choice of the Saviour many years since, and found religion to be her support through long years of suffering. She departed with a shout of victory.

Hooksett, Aug. 18.

SIMEON BUTTERS was born in Jaffrey, N. H. March 27, 1791. When 16 years of age, his parents moved to Union, the province of Me. At 22 he came to this town, which was then one vast wilderness, with here and there an opening. Two years after his arrival here he was married to Miss Sarah B. Shaw, who survives to mourn his loss. In 1818 he was converted and received into the M. E. Church, under the labors of Rev. J. Lull, which relation he honorably sustained to the day of his death. But few laymen have done more in the church of God to sustain the social spirit of piety, and promote the cause of experimental and practical religion than our departed father. He possessed naturally strong powers of mind. His quickness of perception, his soundness of judgment, his deep Christian experience, his acquaintance with the Scriptures, his ready command of language, and his consistent life, early designated him for a leader in our Israel. That responsible office he has sustained for about 30 years, doing the church much and valuable service. His labors in this department of Christian efforts have been widely department of Christian efforts have been widely extended, and very toilsome at different seasons. Some years he has met very punctually three or four classes each week, in three different towns, travelling mostly on foot, and carrying on his farm at the same time. To these weekly visits as an under shepherd, he devoted much time, much thought, much strength, and much prayer. He too for several years was an exhorter in our church. But of his gifts and success in this department of labor I am ignorant. That he had some failings all will concede—and who has not? But they are not necessarily sinful in the common acceptation of that term. He was truly a good man. He had faith—living, saving faith in the Son of God—and by this he endeavored to walk before the world. During the last winter and spring he was impressed that his end was near, and he went forth to visit his friends and brethren for the last time. With joyful hearts he was welcomed everywhere; and in sadness.

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They will be prepared to offer during the present season. Tess in chests, pair to the other in the same prevent provery of the transport of the three dighths, of every variety and quality, for Cash or approved paper, as low, or perhaps lower, than any other wholesale Tea establishment can uniformly denomined to the first pair and consequently s extended, and very toilsome at different seasons. he was welcomed everywhere; and in sadness his friends heard him say as he departed, that DR. S. STOCKING, DENTAL SURGEON, having returned from abroad with improved health, will his friends heard him say as he departed, that he shold visit them no more, for his work was almost done. He failed early in the spring,

April 2

having returned from abroad with improved health, will be pleased to see any of his former friends and patients, needing dental operations, at No. 5; Tremont Row, Boston.

April 2 suffered much near the close of life, and died in peace with God and man, July 26th, 1851, aged 60 years. His loss is much felt on this charge. May his mantle fall upon his sons, and the grace of God sustain the lonely widow.

F. A. SOULE. Exeter, Aug. 22.

Widow SALLY MILLS, wife of the late Eligood Mills, of Hollis, Me., died in Glenburn, May 20, aged 77 years. She experienced religion when quite young, and joined the Calvinist Baptist \$2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance, \$1.50 per church. In 1827 she became acquainted with the Methodist society, with which she united, and remained an acceptable member until her death, ever evincing a deep interest in the cause of her heavenly Master. Her end was peace. Will the Morning Star please copy?

Sister ELIZABETH LORD, wife of Bro. Shaw Lord, died after a distressing and protracted illness, in Windsorville, Aug. 12, aged 44 years. Sister Lord professed religion and joined the church more than twenty years ago. I have heard much said in her praise, and nothing against hear. She has left a husband and nine children to mourn her loss. J. W. Casz.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DREMIUM MEDICINES. PHYSICIANS, AND THE

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July 30—2w C. H. PEIRCE & CO., 5 Cornhill. Bro. R. Donkersley is the general agent for the sale of the bove work on Providence District.

Bro. Orson K. Bean, fell asleep in Jesus, at the residence of his brother-in-law, in this place, July 28, aged 40. He left a wife and three children to mourn, but not without hope. He was a native of Gilmanton, but has resided in Danvers, Mass., where, I am informed, he was very useful in the church as class leader, and otherwise, and more recently in Lowell, where of the control of the contro

CHURCH ORGANS. HAVING SUPERIOR HURCH ORGANS. HAVING SUPERIOR facilities for manufacturing and purchasing to the best advantage, with a factory which for adaptation to the business, is unsurpassed, and having in our employ a larger number of workmen than any other THREE New England Establishments, (many of whom have been engaged in the business from twenty to thirty years), consequently, being enabled to benefit by the Practical operation of division of labor, we are prepared at the shortest notice to furnish ORGANS at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit, which we will warrant to combine the EPATATE good qualities of the best instruments now made, and for ELEGANCE OF EXECTION OF TORS, and mechanism UNGER-PASSED, the purchasers or persons appointed by them to be the PASSED, the purchasers or need the truments now made, and for Elegance of exterior, persection of tone, and mechanism ussels. Passed, the purchasers or persons appointed by them to be the judges. Second hand Organs taken in exchange, and constantly for sale. Purchasers will find it decidedly for their interest to make DIRECT application to ourselves. Professional reference to any extent, and of the highest authority furnished when desired.

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In Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt., airgest organ in the State.)

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